The Builder.

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Coventry Municipal Buildings Competition.

THE designs submitted by ten architects in this competition were publicly exhibited in the Coventry Art School on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, and considerable local interest was shown in the exhibition. The assessor, Mr. Charles Barry, has awarded the first place and premium of 150*l.* to Mr. H. Quick, of Coventry; the second premium of 50*l.* to Mr. H. T. Hare, of London; and the third premium of 50*l.*, to Mr. H. W. Chattaway, of Coventry; and the following architects completed the moderate list of competitors, Messrs. Unsworth & Newberry, Spalding & Cross, Gibson & Russell, Gordon & Wilkinson, and Mr. Charles Bell, of London; Messrs. G. & J. Steane, of Coventry; and Mr. W. J. Morley, of Bradford. The instructions issued to competitors gave considerable scope for the ingenuity of the architect; sizes of apartments were with a few exceptions omitted entirely, and the limit of cost was not stated. The departments for which accommodation had to be provided were as follows:—The City Council and Mayor's room, the offices of the Town Clerk, the City Surveyor, and the City Accountant, the Health offices and Weights and Measures offices, the Gas department, the Waterworks department, complete accommodation for the Police Magistrate's court, Magistrate's rooms and offices in connexion with them, the City Police, the City Fire Brigade, caretaker's apartments, and such extra rooms as space permitted. The instructions contained a strong expression of opinion that the buildings should be designed in blocks, so that the erection of the whole building at one time need not be a necessity. Beyond a general clause calling attention to the important subject of ancient lights, no attempt was made to indicate these upon the plan provided.

The site is a peculiar one, roughly speaking of L shape, the back of the L extending along Bailey-lane with St. Mary's Hall, occupying the centre of it, and having St. Michael's Church immediately opposite. The base of the L occupies the whole of St. Mary-street, and gives a frontage of about 250 ft. This gives a small frontage of about 87 ft. in Earl-street, and to this street the instructions allotted the principal entrance and frontage. Another frontage of about 80 ft. faces Hay-lane. A Baptist chapel at the corner of Hay-lane and Bailey-lane cuts into the back of the L shape, and extends to within a few feet of St. Mary's Hall. The difficulties of procuring a better site are not known to us, but the site chosen appears ill-suited to a municipal building worthy of such a town as Coventry, and in years to come it will, without doubt, be regretted that a good building, such as the chosen design promises, should have been relegated to such an unsuitable position as Earl- and St. Mary-streets provide. The suitable arrangement of the new buildings surrounding such a Gothic building as St. Mary's Hall has been the crux of the whole design, and the solution of this problem has been accomplished with success only by the design placed first.

To those who are familiar with the architectural illustrations of the day, the contemplation of the drawings placed first gives rise to feelings of pleasure mixed with painful surprise that the style of drawing which is so familiar to architects in the Academy exhibitions and in illustrations in this journal should have to masquerade under the less well-known name of Mr. H. Quick, of Coventry, and a more careful examination of the design as regards plan and elevation gives a firm belief that the design is more or less the work of one, not two, minds, and we look in vain for the second name as the author of a design so full of merit. Mr. Quick's design, for so it is labelled, and thus we unwillingly must call it, is in every particular many degrees better than any of the other competitors' designs, and there is no difficulty whatever in endorsing the assessor's award as regards the first place. Simplicity of plan, suitable disposition of the different departments, and artistic sympathy for the Gothic beauties of St. Mary's Hall, coupled with very graceful elevations, in a fine rendering of Late Gothic, are the leading characteristics of this design. Mr. Quick has placed a square tower at the corner of Earl-street and St. Mary-street, and the principal entrance in the centre of the Earl-street frontage. The St. Mary-street frontage is less elaborate, whilst the Bailey-lane frontage is brought into harmony with the Gothic frontage of St. Mary's Hall. The main entrance leads into a spacious hall from which a straight corridor, parallel to St. Mary-street, is reached. This terminates in a cross corridor, parallel to Bailey-lane, with an entrance from St. Mary-street at one end, and the entrance-hall and grand staircase to the Council Rooms on the first floor at the other. This entrance-hall is approached through the existing vaulted gateway of the old hall, and is designed as a fitting approach both to St. Mary's Hall, often used for entertainments, and to the Council Rooms. The position occupied by the Council Chamber, the Mayor's Parlour, and the Committee Rooms in this design, at the corner of Bailey-lane and St. Mary-street appears to be a very strong point, for not only are these rooms in the quietest position on the site facing St. Michael's Church, but they are accessible from St. Mary's Hall, so that, when occasion requires it, the whole of these rooms can be used with the hall as a complete and extensive suite of rooms for entertainments. The utilisation of the old vaulted entrance is an additional attraction. The position of the Police Court is also a quiet one, with the large entrance-hall to the Earl-street frontage within reach, from which the Magistrate's room at the back of the court is approached. The court has the corridor already mentioned on its long side, and the necessary lavatory accommodation on the left side of the entrance-hall, in a convenient position. This position of the court has led to the placing of the police cells in the basement immediately under the court, with a drunkards' cell in ludicrous proximity to a drying chamber. The charge-room and property-room is also on this floor, and is reached from the drill-ground and the entrance for police and the Fire Brigade in Hay-lane. The Chief Constable's office is on the ground floor, immediately to the right of a central entrance in St. Mary-street. One of the best features in this plan is the space left around St. Mary's Hall, so that the new buildings do not appear to unduly hem in the ancient building. The Fire Brigade building is placed on the Hay-lane frontage, which is set back, and shows many characteristics of a collegiate gateway with octagonal flanking towers, one of which is designed with a special recess for the fire-escape. On each side of the gateway appear rooms for police in charge of the Fire Brigade, and over the gateway is a large Fire Brigade Committee or meeting-room. The engine-house, for four engines, is placed at the back at right-angles to Hay-lane, with the mortuary and ambulance-shed opposite. This arrangement leaves a large space at the back, which will form a drill-

yard for police and fire brigade, and at the same time throws open a better view of the west side of St. Mary's Hall. The relative positions of the remaining departments can be but briefly enumerated. On the ground floor the medical officer's rooms are placed at the corner of Earl-street and St. Mary-street, with solicitor's room, justices' clerks' room, summons offices, and witnesses' rooms along the corridor facing St. Mary-street, and with the Court on the opposite side of corridor. Beyond the Chief Constable's rooms are placed the Weights and Measures department, whilst the Gas department is placed under the Council Chamber at the corner of Bailey-lane and St. Mary-street. The apartments on the first floor are reached by a convenient staircase on the left of the Earl-street entrance-hall, and here are placed the Water department offices, facing Earl-street, with the City Accountant's rooms at the corner of building. The City Surveyor and Town Clerk's offices face St. Mary-street. The basement planning is not so well thought out as it might be, and, though a good light will be obtained in most rooms, the caretaker's apartments seem very badly lighted, and no part of the windows, as far as could be seen, would appear above the ground-level. Minor defects such as these exist in one or two other instances, but the design is well schemed in its main lines, and has been worked out with much ability.

Mr. H. T. Hare's plans receive the second place and premium. It is always a pleasure to examine Mr. Hare's work, as it is invariably carefully done, with a good plan to uphold graceful elevations, but in this instance the general disposition of departments is not quite happy. The Council-chamber and Committee-rooms on the Earl-street front of the first floor entirely precludes the use of these occasionally in conjunction with St. Mary's Hall, whilst this street is narrow and has more noisy traffic than any of the other surrounding streets. Again, the police-court is placed in a police-block in Hay-lane, and the provision of accommodation for the police and their departments makes the block inconveniently large for this part of the site, and in consequence the buildings crowd upon St. Mary's Hall. A large police and fire brigade drill-yard is on the east side of St. Mary's Hall, and this is approached from St. Mary's-street by an arched gateway. No successful attempt seems to have been made to combine St. Mary's Hall buildings with the new buildings in a useful way, beyond the insertion of two doorways to the corridors on the ground and first floors. The elevations, which are conspicuous by the absence of the inevitable tower, are exceedingly good, and are distinguished by the happy proportions which usually mark Mr. Hare's work. The Bailey-lane frontage is not adapted to any extent to the Gothic work of St. Mary's Hall.

Mr. H. W. Chattaway, of Coventry, secures the third premium with a creditable design, of which one of the distinguishing features is the retention of the Justice's Room, and a large portion of the block at the corner of Bailey-lane and St. Mary-street, and another the removal of the police station in St. Mary-street, and the erection of fire brigade quarters in its place. Mr. Chattaway places his Council Chamber on the first floor in the Earl-street front, and his police court occupies a position facing Hay-lane. In addition there are then a police block in Hay-lane, and a municipal block in Cecil-street and St. Mary-street, and these are connected by a long corridor behind St. Mary's Hall. Both the Court and the Council Chamber occupy rather noisy positions, whilst the arrangement of the cells on the first and ground-floors does not appear to be a good one, and the planning of the whole of the police block is unsatisfactory, with corridors both indirect and tortuous. The municipal block is shown to have a central corridor, with offices on both sides, which is lighted partly from the grand staircase. The elevations are not very striking in their design, the question of proportion is not happily treated in every respect. The idea of this design seems to have been to carry out the suggestion made in the instructions to erect the buildings in blocks at different times, and this no doubt is commendable, but we doubt whether the design is particularly entitled to the third premium.

Messrs. Unsworth & Newberry submit a good design in which the points are well worked out, though not quite so satisfactorily as in Mr. Quick's drawings. The main corridors occupy almost exactly the same position as those in Mr. Quick's plan, and an attempt is made to bring the Council, chamber and Committee-rooms into proximity with St. Mary's Hall. The buildings around the Hall do not materially crowd in upon it except at the back. The old entrance gateway is again utilised, with a grand staircase, serving as an approach to the Council Chamber and Committee-rooms. The Council Chamber has a position allotted to it at the back of the St. Mary's-street frontage, and is thus at some distance from St. Mary's Hall, though it is planned to be served from the same staircase. The Police Court is placed at the back of the Hay-lane block, but the Magistrates' room and the cells appear to be a great distance from the Court. The simplicity of the elevations is too pronounced, but there are many excellent features in the plan of this design.

Messrs. Gibson & Russell make a distinct departure in their plan by placing the Police Court on the Bailey-lane frontage, and in close proximity to St. Mary's Hall. The Council Chamber is at the corner of Earl-street on the first floor, whilst the Hay-lane frontage is occupied by the Fire Brigade station, with a drill-yard behind. We do not admire the florid character of the Gothic elevations, though this appears less pronounced in the geometric elevations than in the perspective.

Messrs. Spalding & Cross are represented by a Renaissance design which is entirely out of harmony with the Gothic of St. Mary's Hall. The Council Chamber is placed at the corner of Earl-street, whilst the Police Court has a secluded position at the back of the Hay-lane police block, and almost adjoins St. Mary's Hall. No attempt is made to incorporate the old building with the new.

The remaining designs are not characterised by any developments of sufficient importance to extend this article. The only comment we have to make upon the award refers to the third premium, which might well have been allotted Messrs. Unsworth & Newberry. We may add that the assessor estimated the cost of the design placed first at about 37,000*l.*

ARCHITECTURAL MODELLING.

BY MR. E. S. PRIOR.

THE architectural model is not recommended to the profession as a new device for client-getting. In that game of catch and hold the shifts are already sufficiently dexterous and the art of pretty sketching is quite perfect enough for all purposes. No doubt the empiric eye might sometimes be caught by the doll's-house *naïveté* of a model, but the method of its presentation can hardly compete with the *finesse* of the draughtsman, or attain to his easy delusiveness; it must be coarse and frank in comparison, and it is too laborious. A sketch is an hour or so's work; but what if clients will expect to have models made for their approval before they consent to employ and pay? What a prospect! Are modelling clerks—Gothic, Classic, and Queen Anne—to be added to the already somewhat bloated establishment of a well-staffed office? The last straw will break the back, and the professional game never be worth its candle!

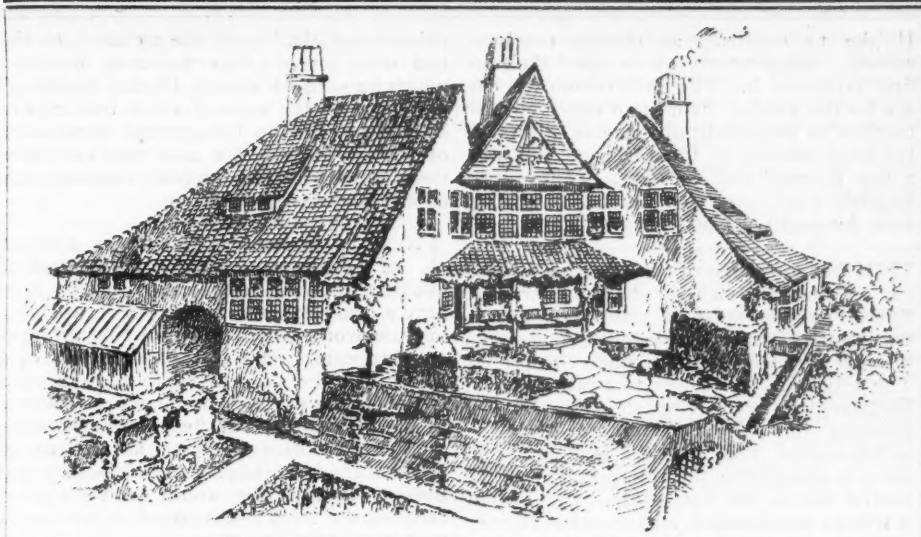
And, besides, a model is too tell-tale. It is really dangerous to show what is so near the truth. It is hinted that the beauties of many an "architectural" design have reached consummation owing entirely to the fortunate obtuseness of clients in understanding drawings. They would never have been permitted had the model revealed them. These misgivings are sound, and the craft of the draughtsman must not be brought to naught by the cult of the model.

But there need be no apprehension: the ease of the old methods is surely too pronounced for competition. There can be no question that the well-established flourish of plans, elevations, sections, and perspective will best secure from the client the consent of silence for an architect's design, and lead on to the pleasant hallucination—surely one of nature's providences for architects—that he, the client, knew all about what was going to be built for him, and indeed, had suggested it all himself. A model is a doubtful experiment; it may provoke criticism, and the game be up.

These drawbacks must be admitted; architectural modelling can never be trusted to "butter" professional "parsnips." But I gladly turn from the question of pleasing clients to the architect's vocation of pleasing himself, wherein, in my view, his title to be an artist lies. I am aware this self-pleasing of the artist is sometimes called self-denial. Froude speaks of the painter: "The upward sweep of excellence is proportioned with strictest accuracy to his oblivion of the self which is ascending." But moral self-denial is conscious; whereas with the artist oblivion of self is unconscious and imperative; if it attains morality it has become affectation, and is barren.

But as an exercise in this unconscious morality or imperative selfishness—whichever it is—may not architectural modelling be of use under present conditions. For the artist to make what he designs is surely the best guarantee that he is in sympathy with, and is pleasing himself with, his work. But present habits set a wide gulf between the architect's hands and the handiworks that are called his. Since this gulf is to be bridged by drawings, the architect should be sure of them, and know whither his bridge is leading. Sad to say, however, it is not only clients that drawings deceive; very often they prove false to the draughtsman that drew them. The bridge conveys ideas which were never intended, and which, once received into the iron mill of a building contract, are past recall. The architect made the drawings, and he must accept the product, however repugnant to his idea. There are many effects (not the "beauties" above-mentioned) which it is to be hoped neither client nor architect knowingly permitted; that both alike were unconscious of their possibility until the inexorable building exposed them. We have the most accomplished exponent of architectural design standing convicted of a *bêtise* that seems incredible. Another as perfect and practical a builder as modern architect can be, is credited with construction that a child building in bricks would have avoided; and a third, whose hobby is to show in his works that architecture must be the logical exposition of everyday needs, discovers a want of transparency in his brick walls that turns a ground-floor into a dungeon. The architectural "Palinurus has nodded at the helm," lulled by a deceitful faith in his own drawings. When a lifelong experience is not proof against the speciousness of paper, well may clients be excused for their inability to see all round plans, sections, and elevations, and know what a builder would build from them.

Some sensitive architects are said never to go near their buildings—they are afraid of what they shall see! It is to such I would specially recommend architectural modelling as giving them a review of their work, before the imprimatur of the builder is set upon it. If a dignified remoteness from the ostensible outcome of his pains and energies is necessary for the architect of our day, let him at any rate in his seclusion make the best effort



Sketch of Mr. Prior's Model in the Royal Academy.

he can at reality in his work, that it may not always be all paper to him.

In fact the evident bane of most of our serious architecture is its saturation with the ideals more of the draughtsman than the modeller. It is continually forgotten that an architectural design is a sculpture in the round. Our age is, perhaps, not the first that has pegged a veneer of stylish design on one side of a building, and let the other three expose themselves in formless nakedness; but in no other surely has this been done so unnecessarily and so shamelessly. Our serious architects have had usually sufficient curiosity to peep round the corners; but, even so, do we not often see a carefully-designed building of four façades but no "silhouette?"

The same absorption in paper is responsible for much of the architecture of "pretty bits." A drawing helps a sort of composition which a model would discourage, and which the reality of building has justly discredited. The architect who models may possibly avoid the intensity of feature that blank paper provokes. But where is the draughtsman who can escape the feeling that his drawing-sheet must be made pretty, even at hazard to his building?

Again, the habit of the T-square is responsible for much more than we think. Our façades grin at one another with a constant parallelism. We may not, perhaps, emulate the conscientiousness of the old practitioner who for forty years ruled the chimney-stacks of his elevations—whatever their purpose or position—to an exact and even level. Yet the tyranny of our drawing-instruments is insistent, attested by extravagance of revolt as much as by the dead-level of slavery. A building of the last century is troublesome to put on paper quite accurately; its seeming regularities are found by measurement to be really irregular,* and to repudiate the exact portrayal of our drawing-squares. It has, in fact, an ease and life that speak of growth, and not of drawings and contracts—a charm which our perfections of instrument constantly deny to us. But a designer modelling instead of drawing his architecture might regain the sense of ease, and pass it on to his building, and his model could be made "of the contract" as easily as drawings are.

Our plans and elevations, too, each on separate sheets of paper, do not grow up coherently from the ground. Often the plan is definitely designed, and an elevation affixed as an after-thought. Practice may make this a skilful piece of juggling, but imagination is apt to halt, and then plan and elevation, alike perfect in themselves, discover woful misfits when brought together. They have to be cobbled, to the detriment of each, whereas, if modelled first, the design would have had unity of plan and elevation impressed on it from the first.

But, greatest loss of all, architectural drawing has no sense of material, either in colour or texture, but must needs fall back on the specification to help out the crude ideas, which are the most it can attempt. It thereby gives no encouragement to design in some of the most effective possibilities of architecture. It is as if a painter had to execute his creations by a written register of his pigments. Turner did something of the kind in his memoranda from nature, but then it was Turner who painted his pictures therefrom. The architect merely prescribes, and hopes his prescriptions will be understood; another paints his picture. How can the delicate inspirations, that come of personal feeling in such matters as texture and colour, be expected from such methods? The astounding atrocities of our streets and villages are surely the outcome of this architect-method of ours reflected and deepened in the perceptions of vulgarity. Were he to model his work, the artist could not remain insensitive to colour and texture of material, and I believe only in such a way could the effects of a master be rendered for reproduction. If architectural modelling became a part of architectural training, a great step would be taken towards leading the student to consider what a part material has to play in the effect of his designs. We might even hope for a modern building of a less excruciating crudity; for walls which might be new, and yet not eyesores, that only age and obliteration can make tolerable.

What has been said gives good ground, I hope, for a use of architectural modelling, not as a show or a dexterity, but as a means of education, bringing a gain to the architect in the pursuit of his art. My meagre practice at it has suggested only a few very obvious, practical hints. For sketch models the French putty—really, I believe, an impure soap—is extremely easy of use; it can be coloured to a certain extent by powders, and, when smeared on cardboard, readily takes the form of architectural surfaces. It is, however, too soft for anything but trial work and temporary shapings of form. Rough-surfaced cardboard and the corrugated paper used for wrapping bottles have very closely the relative "values" of wall and roof surfaces respectively, and water-colour can give them suggestive tints; but, of course, anything of real texture in these materials is impossible, though they make very pleasant sketchy models. For real interpretative work wax seems indispensable, as taking and keeping both colour and texture with permanence. Ordinary beeswax is cheap enough, but is usually too dark for the light tints of stone and brick; for these get paraffin-wax and melt it up with Venice turpentine. Powdered colour will give any tint, and any required texture is got by the mixture of suitable ingredients—sands, dusts, or powders. I have used all kinds—useful for different purposes—such as amber and meerschaum dust, "bird sand," and the groceries—semolina and rizine among others. Ground rice is indispensable for getting a fine granulated surface, and powdered chalk and mustard for a silky ditto. Anything handy may be used as a modelling tool, but the fingers with hearth-stone and marble chips will do most things. The wax adheres very readily to pasteboard, and by a thin layer of it run from a spoon, the surfaces of walling can be quickly rendered. The desired texture and arrangement of such walling could, I believe, be better explained to a mason by this method than by any drawing, and almost as surely as by building a wall for him to copy.

But here, as in all other representation that aims at conveying feeling to oneself rather than facts to another, an interpretative treatment is better than an imitative, and the use of wax is but a door to experiment. The model brings the architect a step nearer his work than the drawing did, but still it does not ground him on the building where he should be placed. There, however, the "progress" of our habits declares he shall not be. Perhaps that "progress" will go a little further, and the surgeon next will be warned off his own surgery, and the actual cutting done according to specification and by contract. The serious practitioner will then, I believe, always prepare a wax model of the case, that his cutter may see what his contract is; he will be loth to trust the success of the operation to drawings, plans, and specifications.

E. S. P.

* That is to say, it is inaccurately set out on the ground. But is that any advantage?—ED.

NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT in another column draws attention to the bad character of the designs for the large and otherwise valuable pieces of plate often given as racing prizes, and encloses an engraving of the particular cup referred to (the Manchester Cup of this year), which is certainly a very commonplace design, but we can assure our correspondent that we have seen many much worse than that. In the one referred to there is at least an attempt to keep the design within decorative conventional lines, although it shows an entire ignoring of scale in the details. The worst vice of many of these "cup" designs is that they entirely ignore decorative composition, and present irregular realistic conglomerations of objects of nature, without any "de·ign" at all in the proper sense of the word. These large and costly pieces of plate offer splendid opportunities for the production of really beautiful works; and if the committees who are concerned in arranging the prizes for yacht-races and horse-races would only make a practice of going to an artist of reputation to make the design in the first instance, and then get it carried out by the tradesman, instead of merely giving an order to a firm of silversmiths and leaving the design (?) to them, English racing prizes might present a series of beautiful works of art, instead of being, as they generally are, things which all artists must hold in contempt. The same reflection occurs in regard to the presents of jewellery given at the Princess Hélène's wedding, a number of which are engraved in an illustrated paper, and are referred to by another correspondent in our present issue. Not one of these has the slightest artistic merit; they are mere shop commonplaces, worth nothing except for the commercial value of the materials employed in them. It might have been hoped that the class of English people from whom these presents mostly came would have some desire to give things less commonplace than these; but upper and middle classes in this country seem alike indifferent as to the artistic element in works of plate or jewellery; let them look sufficiently rich and costly, and that is all that is demanded.

ANY movement having for its aim the promotion of harmony between employers and employed readily commands

public sympathy and support; but the methods adopted are not, unfortunately, always calculated to retain that sympathy or to secure the desired end. Great things might be expected from such an organisation as the Industrial Union of Employers and Employed. The very title breathes tolerance, forbearance, and conciliation; but the proceedings at the "Inaugural Conference" of the Union, held in London last Saturday, were, to say the least, strikingly out of harmony with these desirable virtues. The invited delegates included three members of the Free Labour Association, and before the business of the meeting commenced, the Chairman was notified that their presence was objected to by the representatives of the labour organisations, and the first resolution submitted to the meeting was that they should be directed to withdraw. The Chairman was Mr. Whitwell, of Stockton, who is the President of the North of England Conciliation and Arbitration Board for the manufactured iron and steel trades; and in spite of his warning that the very element of conciliation was being endangered, the motion was carried. A suggestion was made that the unwelcome delegates should be allowed to remain on condition that they took no part in the proceedings, but they very naturally declined to agree to this, explaining that they attended by special invitation, and were willing to have done all they could to help the Conference. There is something so entirely opposed to English fair-play about this—minorities being usually treated with some degree of tolerance, if not respect—that the proceedings of the Industrial Union cannot but be regarded as both reprehensible and injudicious.

THE London County Council had a somewhat odd discussion, on Tuesday, on a report from the Finance Committee in regard to artisans' dwellings. One paragraph of that report was to the effect that when the Council erected and let these dwellings, they should not charge a higher rate of rent than that ruling in the neighbourhood. A member moved to omit the clause, on the ground that the ruling rents would not recoup the Council. But it is obvious that workmen will not live in a dwelling the rent of which is higher than that of other buildings in the vicinity, so that the recommendation of the Finance Committee was a useless formality, and the amendment equally immaterial. One thing appears clear from the discussion, that is, that the Council have on their hands vacant land on which by law artisans' dwellings must be erected, that private persons will not take the land for the purpose, and that, if the Council erect their own buildings, they cannot be made to pay. The result, of course, is that the loss must fall on the ratepayers. What may be the loss which the ratepayers now bear we know not, but we are inclined to think that the Council would best consult the interest of the metropolis if they were to have some kind of an independent inquiry into the matter with a view to discover what the loss may be, and whether it cannot be recouped in some way or other. The misfortune of bad management by municipalities is that it causes a constant and increasing drain on the ratepayers' pockets, whereas the same mismanagement on the part of a private individual must sooner or later come to an end.

LONDON possesses great advantages over Berlin in being built on soil which makes an underground railway system practicable. In Berlin we only need to dig some 2 ft. to come to surface water, so that a network of elevated electric railways seems the only means of preventing the increase of street traffic from crippling the life and stopping the extension of the city. The great engineer von Siemens felt this acutely, and considered that the site of Berlin could hardly have been worse chosen. The Municipal Authorities have this year concluded their agreement with Messrs. Siemens and Halske to construct an electric overhead railway, nearly twenty years after Siemens first proposed it. The only reason we can see for the sudden favour into which electric traction for overhead railways has sprung is the great success of the Liverpool Railway, a line planned and constructed entirely by English engineers, who borrowed nothing from American or Continental practice.

THE new number of the *Classical Review* (June), is rich in brilliant articles. Special mention must be made of an important contribution by Dr. Furtwängler, dealing, in great part, with the Parthenon Sculptures. The article is in answer to a review of Dr. Furtwängler's book (English edition), but it deserves the careful attention of every archæological and classical student, as it deals in detail with the interpretation of the central slab of the East frieze. Dr. Curtius, it will be remembered, advanced the entirely novel theory that the piece of drapery was neither the peplos, nor a priest's garment, but a carpet to be spread before the twelve seated Olympians. He was led to this view by the famous Magnesian inscription in which *στρωμναί* were mentioned in connexion with a festival in which the figures of the twelve gods were brought out and placed in a *tholos*. Dr. Furtwängler, who holds the old view that the drapery is the peplos, objects that *στρωμναί* cannot mean carpets, but must mean couches, *strati lecti*. The whole question is too long and too literary for discussion here, but the paper deserves full attention. In the same number is a brilliant interpretation of the long-vexed problem of the Ixion vase in the British Museum, by Mr. Cecil Smith.

THE carved work submitted for the prizes offered by the Carpenters' Company has been on view at their Hall this week. The work, we understand, is considered by the Committee to be above the average of work submitted on these occasions, but there appears to have been very little competition for the special objects mentioned, the majority of the work coming under the Miscellaneous Section. The carved frame, for which a silver medal has been awarded to Mr. T. Colley, and which is the most important exhibit, contains some good work, rather spoiled by the large lumps of projecting naturalistic foliage at the top, which are besides out of character with the rest of the design. Renaissance types of work prevail; among the best are a carved panel, with nymphs and scrolls of foliage, for which 1*l.* and a certificate has been awarded to Mr. Butcher; another by Mr. Ormond, and a crisp bit of low relief carving by Mr. Rundle, consisting of scrolls with birds and insects introduced; for each of these a bronze medal has been awarded. Almost the only works which have been submitted for the special objects asked are two carved pilasters for chimney-pieces, for one of which, by Miss Bartholomew, the second prize has been given, the first prize not having been awarded. Most of the carving shows fairly good taste and is based on good models; an ambitious carved easel for a drawing-room is an exception, which aims at originality with a rather unfortunate result. It is better that good work on the model of recognised styles should be encouraged as a matter of training, rather than attempts at an ill-regulated "originality," and probably the Committee hold the same view.

THE Earl of Wemyss has addressed a letter to the *Scotsman*, which contains much more sense than the editor of that paper, from his comments on it, seems at all to perceive. The letter is a remonstrance in regard to the enormous size and the commonplace architectural character of the proposed North British Railway Hotel, the drawings of which are now on view in the Architectural Room at the Royal Academy, to the exclusion of some much better designs which have been turned out. The Earl of Wemyss quotes the opinions of Sir G. Reid, the painter, and Mr. Young, the architect, on the bad effect which this immense erection, which he calls "a second Hankey building," will have on the scale of other buildings in Edinburgh, and on the general appearance of Princes-street. We fear they are quite right, but we do not suppose anything can or will be done.

IN our "Competitions" column is a report of the competition for a public hall at Woking, announcing that the architect is to have a commission of 2 per cent. for carrying out the work. The origin of this arrangement appears, from a newspaper report of a meeting of the Committee, to have been a consideration of the importance of economy before everything else, the chairman stating that in their own interests, as well as in those of the intending shareholders, they had thought that if they could secure a good architect for 2 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., they should do so. Accordingly, the invitation to compete was offered on these terms to four architects, two of whom, to their credit, declined. We are informed that there was also a stipulation (which seems quite in character with the rest of the proceedings) that the architect appointed should accept a portion of his commission in shares.

WE are promised a new seaside resort, situated at an equal distance from London and Paris, on the north-west coast of France, near Etaples, and to be called "Mayville," a name the compound character of which, half-English and half-French, seems to adroitly typify the equal relations of the new estate with each of the two countries. A company has been found to purchase and lay out the land, under the title "La Compagnie de Mayville." The beach is said to be very good for bathing, and the estate is well-wooded with pine-woods, most of which will be retained. According to the plan circulated, clearances are to be made in the woods for polo ground, cricket ground, gardens, &c., and a series of sites for villas are to be set apart between the woods and the sea. The place is three miles from Etaples, which is on the "Nord" railway line, and the "Nord" Railway Company propose to make a branch line with through booking to Mayville. For those who like these artificially-constructed seaside resorts, therefore, it seems that "Mayville" will be at all events very conveniently situated for access from England.

LAST week has deprived us of two painters of very different quality, both of whom will however be widely regretted. As a sea-painter Mr. Henry Moore may be said to have ranked the first among his contemporaries, if we compare him with others simply as a painter of sea and nothing else. Other painters of what the French call "marines" (a convenient word which might well be adopted into our language) have added to their scenes the interest of foreground, figures, and shipping; Mr. Moore, since the time when he took to the sea, has been content to paint the sea and nothing else, for the distant ships occasionally, and, it must be admitted, not very learnedly, put into his pictures hardly affected their character as pure studies of the colour and movement of sea-water. That a painter should have been able to render this mere portrayal of a waste of water so interesting and so real as he did, is a testimony both to his innate power of perception and to unwearied study and attention. Of late years, we believe, he had acquired the power of painting these open sea studies very rapidly, but this comparative ease of execution was not acquired without severe application. It is not generally known that Mr. Moore began work as a painter of landscape (to which he had unexpectedly returned in his picture in this year's Academy), and that the sea painting to which he owed his fame was only undertaken at a later period of his life. The name of Mr. J. E. Hodgson suggests very different associations from that

of Moore, and yet there is a link between them in the fact that certainly Mr. Hodgson's best and most interesting works were those in which he illustrated the character and personality of the English sailor, especially the man-of-war's man (a quite distinct type). His paintings were always interesting, conscientiously executed, and effective; but hardly in the first line. On the other hand, Mr. Hodgson was something more than a painter, and will be remembered with affection by all who knew him, for his dignified and gentle manners and cultivated mind.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday last gave a political caricature founded on the well-known picture of "The Scape-goat," endorsing it "with apologies to Sir Noel Paton" (!), who apparently was regarded as the author of the original picture. Who the author is there is no need to tell our readers, but it is a curious instance of the carelessness of the daily press on artistic subjects that a picture of such world-wide reputation, the work of one of the most remarkable artists of the century, should be attributed to a popular painter of religious and moral subjects.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS:

PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.

THE last ordinary meeting of this Institute for the present Session was held on Monday last at 9, Conduit-street, Mr. F. C. Penrose, M.A. (the President) in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been taken as read,

The President said: The first and very agreeable duty which we have before us this evening is, as you are aware, that of handing, in Her Most Gracious Majesty's name, the Royal Gold Medal to the man of your choice. He is an architect whose works fully entitle him to receive it, and we may feel the greater pleasure in conferring the honour because the recipient is one of our own body. The Institute has so fully endorsed the recommendation of the Council that it implies a thorough appreciation by the general body of the reasons which led the Council to make that recommendation. I may therefore, perhaps, be thought to be going over ground so well known to the members who are present as to be of the nature of an unnecessary performance in recounting them. As, however, the proceedings of this evening will be reported far and wide, both in our *Journal* and in other publications, it may be desirable to mention some details which cannot but be interesting to outsiders. Mr. James Brooks, on whom Her Majesty this year confers the honour of the Royal Gold Medal, is a native of Berkshire, from the neighbourhood of Wantage. He came to London about 1847 to study for our profession, and became a pupil of the late Lewis Stride, a Fellow of this Institute. That he was a diligent worker in the office goes without saying; he also attended Professor Donaldson's classes at University College, and became in due time a student of the Royal Academy, and attended the professional lectures. He commenced practice on his own account about 1852, at first—as was natural—in a comparatively humble way, but soon established for himself the career in which he has been so much distinguished, and in which he has enriched the neighbourhood of London, and also many country districts, with some of the handsomest ecclesiastical structures which have been erected during the last thirty years. A complete list of these buildings would be very extensive, and lead me to a length far beyond what the occasion requires. I therefore select a very few from among the most striking examples, placing them approximately in the order of their dates, namely:—The Convent Schools and Chapel of St. Michael, Shoreditch, 1863; St. Margaret's, Lee, in Kent, 1876; St. Peter's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, 1883; St. Mary, Hornsea, 1888; St. John the Baptist, Kensington, 1892. It is evident that much valuable study and successful practice must have preceded the first during the ten years which date from 1852 as above mentioned. And we may hope that the last-named on the list may be succeeded by a goodly following by the same hand. The style of architecture which Mr. Brooks has chosen for the majority of his churches is either the Lancet, or else the Transition into Curvilinear which succeeded it. In a few instances (one of them being the church at Hornsea referred to above) the Perpendicular style has been used very effectively. The treatment is invariably vigorous, and with a simplicity somewhat bordering on severity, particularly as respects the exteriors. This, however, is not the place to criticise, but to praise them, and they are worthy of it. Mr. Brooks's fame, no doubt, rests mainly on his ecclesiastical designs; but they are by no means his only achievements. Among his works may be cited a large brewery, an hotel, many secular buildings, two hospitals in connexion with sisterhoods, extensive and sumptuous stables built for the Marquis of Londonderry, labourers' cottages, and gentlemen's mansions, one of the most remarkable of these being in South Africa. Mr. Brooks is Architect to the Diocesan Society of Canterbury, and is one of the consulting architects to the Incorporated Society for Building Churches. Lastly, I feel sure of having your united concurrence with me in the act of handing to our distinguished colleague this Royal recognition of his merits an an architect.

The President then presented the Royal Gold Medal to Mr. Brooks, amidst the applause of the meeting.

Mr. James Brooks said that he first wished to be allowed to express his gratitude to the President, for the kind but too flattering remarks he had made on himself and his works as an architect when presenting him with the Royal Gold Medal. The honour was also enhanced by its having been given, on the recommendation of his brother architects, Members of the Institute. The medal was annually conferred on architects and men of letters, and was wisely not confined to Englishmen. He felt most keenly his position that evening, in having to address his fellow architects on receiving the medal, for he, unfortunately, was not an orator. His mind went back to those distinguished men, who in the past had filled the position he occupied that evening. He could mention name after name, but he did not wish to be invidious, although he felt as deeply as they could the honour which had been conferred upon him, and which would cause him to strive even more faithfully to do his work as an architect, and to leave marks of history behind him, which should not be entirely to the disgrace of the person who had left them. An architect was not like a painter: the architect's buildings stood out in their goodness or badness, and more often the latter than the former. They stood before the whole world and made history, while the painter's pictures went into the picture-galleries and other places, and were more hidden from the eye. Architects then had a duty to perform, namely, to endeavour, as far as lay in their power, to hand down their works in their humble way, as he only could hope to do, and to imitate in some slight degree those great Masters who had left behind them such monuments of their skill and ability. He referred to such men as those who had designed Durham Cathedral and Christ Church, Hampshire, both built by the same architect. When he looked at those works, and studied those buildings, as he had studied Durham Cathedral and Christ Church, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Hereford, Winchester, and other great buildings, as well as the great collegiate churches—which to their great regret were mostly in ruins—not to speak of the parish churches great and small, and then looked at his own poor efforts as an architect, he had felt what a gulf existed between those works and his. He could attribute many of his shortcomings to the little amount of training which existed in his time. It was true that he had at a very early age a love of invention. He could give some of his efforts in that direction, and to mention one he might say that when his father first presented him a watch he was proud and contented, but he soon got tired of looking at the outside. Wishing to see the inside, he soon found out a way to take the watch to pieces, although he found it was not an easy thing to put it together again. Not to be daunted, however, he discovered the way to do this, and from that time he regularly did the cleaning. Without the gift of invention he would ask how could a man become an architect, as the architect's works ought to be full of invention. Even where there was this natural gift, it could not be fruitful without systematic training and study. In his early days this great advantage did not exist. No doubt they had Professor Donaldson's lectures then, but he could not see that these gave them such insight into the complete knowledge of their art as was necessary. The Institute, however, was now offering to all young men who chose to avail themselves of it the curriculum presented for their guidance and teaching, so that they might become much more accomplished architects than they possibly could if they had to come into their sphere of life in a sort of "tumble-up way." The Examination had been now divided into three classes: first, the Preliminary; secondly, the Intermediate; and third, the Final. He did not wish to be misunderstood on this point, for he was not going to say that the Examination was going to make men who had not got the genius of architects capable architects. He was quite aware that anyone might pass these examinations, but they would not qualify such a man to become an architect. It was merely the means to an end; it was only the foundation and not the superstructure. If the student did not possess the natural genius requisite, no examination could impart it to him. But to those who went through this systematic training which the Institute supplied, it facilitated the acquiring of such knowledge as an architect should possess, before he could with any success enter upon his calling. No one reaped these advantages so fully as the natural born genius, for it enabled him to obtain in a much shorter time the completion of his studies, and to make an earlier start in life on his own account than he otherwise would. By this training and the examinations the student felt some confidence in himself, and this was a great advantage over the "tumble-up way" he had to pursue in gaining the small amount of the art and science of architecture that he possessed. He was proud to receive so great an honour as the Royal Gold Medal, after the long list of medallists who had received it in former years, and of whom he was the last and the least. He had also been gratified to receive many letters from noblemen, gentlemen, and members of the Institute, which would render the medal even more valuable in his sight. At all times he had endeavoured to do his duty; he had loved his profession, and had striven hard for it. This was not the only time he had received the favour of the Institute. He had, through their very great kindness, been elected year by year to the Council, although he thought it was time for him to retire, and allow some other person to occupy his position (cries of "No"). For four years in succession they had honoured him by electing him one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and the medal which now hung round his neck was the last honour which they had conferred upon him. He was grateful to them for listening to a man who was not an orator, and who could only say things in a common way, but he had strong feelings, because he loved the art which he had been practising for so many years. He had been endeavouring to impress on the works that he had been carrying out for years some little originality, to show that there was some individuality in the man who had erected them. He would conclude by returning grateful thanks for their kindness in conferring this great honour upon him.

The President added that after the most interesting speech they had heard from Mr. Brooks, according to the programme there would have been a special general meeting, but as ladies were present, who were not expected to take part in their ordinary routine discussions, they had thought it better that the special meeting should be adjourned to that day fortnight. There would, therefore, be no further discussion that evening on the point referred to in the printed notice.

The meeting was adjourned accordingly, and the proceedings then terminated.

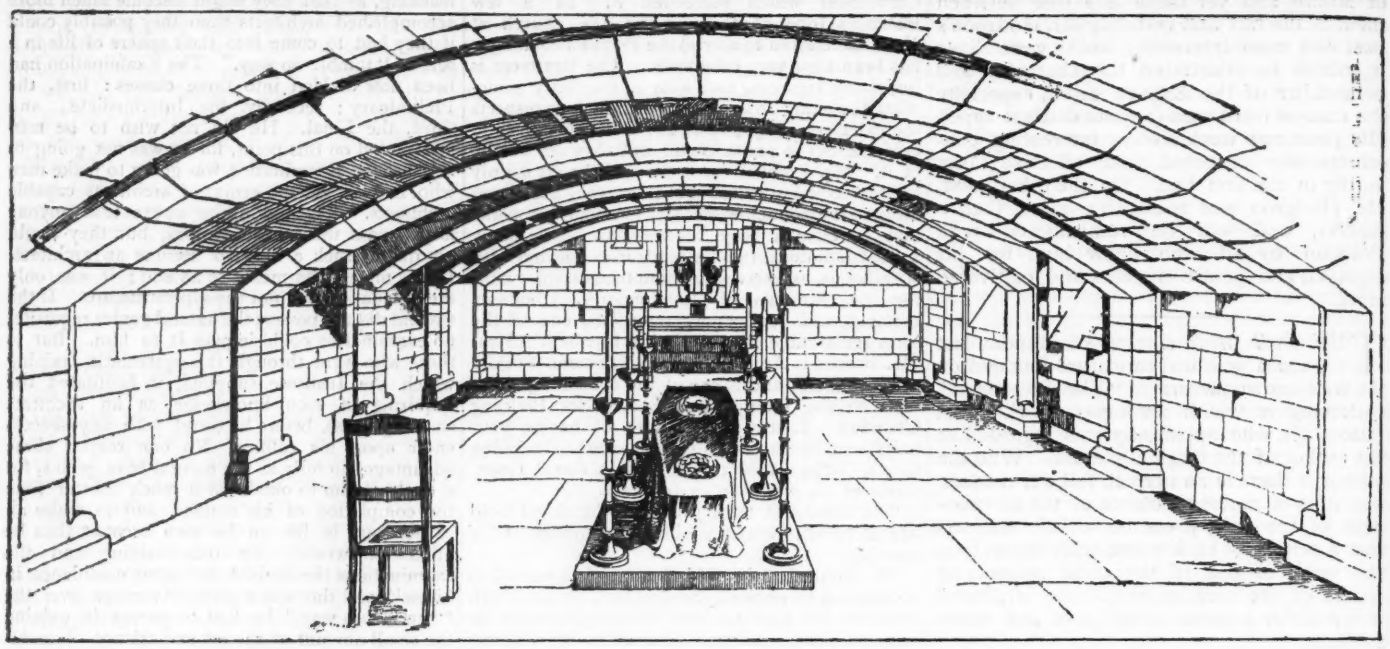
THE CONGRESS OF FRENCH ARCHITECTS.*

THE morning of Wednesday, June 12, was occupied by an excursion to Saint-Emilion, taking Montagne and Château Saint-Georges *en route*.

Quitting the train at Libourne, the excursionists went in carriages to Montagne, to visit the church, dating from the twelfth century, and which forms an important opportunity for the study of the supposed influence of the cupola on the origin of Gothic architecture. M. Brutails, the "archiviste" for the Department of the Gironde, and M. Corroyer, Inspecteur-Général of Diocesan Buildings, entered into an animated discussion in regard to the vaulting of this church. According to M. Corroyer, the vault at Montagne marks an important step in the evolution of the vault from the cupola form,† while M. Brutails entirely refused to believe that the Gothic system of

* Concluded from last issue.

† M. Corroyer's views on this subject have already been considered in the *Builder*, in the course of a review of his book on Gothic architecture in our issue of January 21, 1893.



The Crypt, St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield.—Opened this week as a Mortuary Chapel.

vaulting-ribs could have originated in any sense from the pendentive of the cupola, from which it differs so much in form, structure, and architectonic function.

At the Château of Saint-Georges the proprietor, M. Desbois, did the honours of his residence, built at the end of the last century by Victor Louis, architect of the theatre at Bordeaux, and also of the Saint-Georges vintage, which is considered equal to that of St. Emilion, the qualities of which the members had also the opportunity of discussing on arriving at the latter place. Subsequently M. Piganeau, an archæologist residing at Saint-Emilion, conducted the party over the various architectural monuments of the town; the ramparts, towers, and gates of the twelfth century, the remains of a château of the thirteenth century, the circular chapel and square tower above the traditional grotto of Saint-Emilion, the Romanesque parish church, the cardinal's palace of the thirteenth century, and the remains of some ancient monasteries.

In the evening, from nine to half-past ten, there was a business meeting at which MM. Poupinel and Marius Faget spoke on the composition of the "Conseils Départmentaux des Bâtiments Civils," and the necessity of bringing legal restriction to bear on the officials of the Government (engineers, directors of the "Ponts-et-Chaussées department, &c.), who, M. Faget affirmed, not only exercised in their position the functions of architects, intruding into a profession to which they did not belong, but did so often in the time which they properly owed to the State and even with the assistance of the officials engaged by the State for other work, entering into a competition with practising architects which was both disloyal and illegal.

On the morning of the 13th, from half-past nine to eleven, and at an afternoon meeting from four to six, the questions of the previous evening were resumed, and also other questions relating to professional duties of architects, the creation of a "Caisse des Secours Confraternels," to public competitions, and the state of the law in relation to these subjects.

The subject of the "Caisse de Secours," recommended by M. Franz Jourdain, of Paris, gave rise to the nomination of a committee of organisation composed of seven members. A noteworthy paper by M. Guadet, in relation to the professional duties of architects, was adopted unanimously in its general scope by the meeting. In regard to the question of Departmental "Conseils des Bâtiments Civils," the following resolution proposed by M. Achille Hermant was also carried unanimously:—"That all projects of construction or restoration of buildings belonging to Communes and Departments should be submitted to the examination of the "Commission des Bâtiments Civils" in each Department, and that the Société Centrale des Architectes should take the necessary steps to obtain this regulation from the proper authorities."

Before these two meetings the members of the Congress, in various groups, had visited, under the guidance of the architects of Bordeaux, the buildings of the Faculté de Médicine and of the Faculté des Lettres et Sciences the Hôtel de Ville, and the churches of Saint-André, Saint-Croix, Saint-Michel, &c.

In the evening of the same day, the Congress at Bordeaux was closed by a banquet, presided over by M. Charles Garnier, the members dispersing, to meet again at Paris on Saturday, the 15th, the intervening Friday being given up to the journey. On Saturday, from half-past nine to half-past eleven, the Annual General Meeting of the "Caisse de Défense Mutuelle" was held for the reading of the annual Report by M. Charles Lucas, the secretary, and for the election of officers for the year 1895-6. The Report showed that the "Caisse de Défense" at present numbers 465 members, including those in Paris and in the allied societies in the provinces; that the work of the Association was increasing; that during the last session three actions have been gained in the courts of law, through the moral and pecuniary support of the Association; that a reserve fund of eleven thousand francs had been created; and that the balance-sheet showed a sum of about seven thousand francs to its credit. On the 17th at 3 p.m. took place the formal distribution of the prizes awarded by the "Société Centrale des Architectes," under the presidency of M. Charles Yriarte, Inspecteur des Beaux-Arts, representing the Minister of Public Instruction, assisted by M. Nicolas, Director of the Department of Commerce, M. Charles Garnier, the President of the Congress, and M. Kœmpfen, Director of the National Museums.

Among the awards it should be noted that, in addition to those given in the course of the excursions from Angers and Bordeaux, there were two new medals; one gold medal awarded to M. François Dainville, architect, of Paris, for his long and honourable professional career, and a bronze medal, given by the "Société Centrale" to the members of the syndicate of masonry contractors. We may add that the medal for archæology (founded by the Société Centrale) has been awarded this year to M. Chédanne, for his fine studies and restoration of the Pantbéon, which were recently exhibited in London, at the Institute of British Architects. At seven in the evening the final banquet took place at the Hôtel Continental, at which speeches were made by M. Yriarte, M. Charles Garnier, M. Wallon, Member of the Senate, M. Emile Trélat, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, MM. Corroyer, Roux, Boileau, and Gautier.

This brought to a close the twenty-third session of the Congress of French Architects, which has been longer, more laborious, and perhaps also more fruitful in results than its predecessors.

THE '91 ART CLUB.—This club, whose Annual Exhibition will open at the Egyptian Hall (Drawing Room) to-day (Saturday), was founded in the interest of Lady Artists, and includes among its members Miss Rose Barton, Miss Anna Nordgren, Mrs. Normand (*née* Henrietta Rae), Mrs. Perugini, Miss E. M. Rope, &c. We understand that Mr. Edward Freeman has this year undertaken the management of the exhibition for the club.

THE CRYPT, ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

THIS crypt, of which a sketch is given above, is to be opened to-day (Saturday) as a mortuary chapel.

The crypt, which dates from early in the fifteenth century, has been cleared out and restored under the direction of Mr. Aston Webb. It is 25 ft. long by 23 ft. 3 in. wide, vaulted in a single span. Portions of the original vaulting-ribs were found, built of square blocks of chalk, and from these the vaulting has been restored, every trace of the original work being carefully preserved. The crypt was lighted by deeply-splayed windows, in some of which the original iron bars remained. In the south wall were three windows and one narrow door, which latter has been made use of for the present approach, by lowering the threshold so as to obtain more treadway. In the north wall there were three windows, which are still closed, as the adjoining property has not come into the possession of the Committee. In the east wall are two openings, a window on the right, and on the left a peculiar doorway, with a head 2·6 above the level of the vaulting, but with iron hooks showing that the door had opened inwards, and it would therefore seem that it must have been in existence prior to the vaulting. The doorstep is 3 ft. 4 in. from the floor. Not to remove any remains of old work, this doorway has been filled in with masonry, which can be removed at any future time, and a glazed opening left for light.

After to-day the crypt will be open to the public, on a payment of 6d.

The Committee have now been able to remove the factory buildings which occupied the remains of the Lady Chapel, and the excavation of the crypt and its utilisation as a mortuary chapel has been the first result. The restoration of the Lady Chapel and its opening for service, are the next objects of the Committee, for which, however, funds have not yet been obtained.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the London County Council was held on Monday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Chairman, presiding, to consider a report of the Parliamentary Committee in reference to the London Water (Transfer) Bills.

The Committee pointed out that last week they reported fully as to the progress made with the two Transfer Bills now before the Committee of the House of Commons, and they were then authorised to draft an alternative clause to be submitted to the Council. The Committee added that they believed the clause they submitted was in accordance with the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons, and followed the lines of the policy of the Council for the acquisition of the undertakings at the fair and reasonable value, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. They recommended "That the draft clause be tendered to the House of Commons' Committee in substitution for the provisions of the Council's Bills relating to terms of transfer."

The clause submitted by the Committee was as follows:—

"And whereas (failing agreement as to sale and purchase) in order to determine the fair and reasonable value of the undertaking it is intended to provide that the arbitrators should in determining such value have regard to all the circumstances of the case and should hear and consider all matters, whether past, present, or future, laid before them by either party, relating to any such circumstances, and should not be precluded by any legal objection from entertaining the same. Be it, therefore, enacted there shall be paid by the Council for the transfer of the undertaking such a sum of money as the arbitrators determine to represent the fair and reasonable value of the undertaking, together with such further sum as the arbitrators may award to meet the cost of re-investing such money (in the event of no arrangement being made by the Council under which such money may be re-invested without cost), and the arbitrators, in order to ascertain such sum, shall inquire into and consider all the circumstances of the case and the contentions of the Council and the Lambeth Company respectively, and may deal with the same or any of them in such manner as they in their absolute and unfettered discretion think fit, on such terms and in such manner in all respects as they think fair, reasonable, and expedient, and as fully and effectually as could be done by Act of Parliament. The arbitrators may at any stage of the proceedings under the reference to them, and shall, if so directed by the Court or a judge, state in the form of a special case any question of law arising in the course of the reference, and any question of law so stated shall be for the determination of the Court, subject to all rights of appeal as from a judgment or order of the Court."

Mr. Whitmore, M.P., moved the following amendment:—

"That as the conditions under which the purchase of the water companies would be carried out under the proposed new clause are essentially different from those which have been sanctioned by the Council in clause 6 of the Lambeth Water Transfer Bill, the Finance Committee be directed to report upon the probable financial effect upon the rates of London of a purchase of the companies under these altered conditions; and that the Water Transfer Bills be not further proceeded with until this report has been presented to the Council."

He considered, he said, that the proposed clause was a fair one, but in his opinion, it would not be well for the Council to embark on such an undertaking without knowing what outlay would be involved.

Sir G. Lushington seconded the amendment, and after considerable discussion, there voted on a division, for the amendment 52, against, 63. A second division then took place on the recommendation of the Committee, when there voted for the recommendation 64, against, 36.

The ordinary weekly meeting took place on Tuesday, Mr. Arnold again presiding.

Dwellings for the Working Classes.—Lord Welby brought up a further report of the Finance Committee with reference to dwellings for the working classes. It recommended—

"(1.) That, with regard to lands acquired or appropriated by the Council for the purpose of the housing of the working classes, the question of the desirability of such lands being sold or let for the erection of dwellings or of the Council itself erecting dwellings thereon be first considered by the Council. (2.) That in cases where the Council decides itself to erect dwellings in preference to selling or letting the land for that purpose—(*a*) The rents to be charged for the dwellings shall not exceed those ruling in the neighbourhood, and shall be so fixed that, after providing for all outgoings, interest, and sinking fund charges, there shall be no charge on the county rate in respect of such dwellings, and that all such dwellings shall be so designed that the cost of erection may not exceed a sum which will enable the Council to carry out the foregoing conditions—(*b*) Before an order is given by the Council for the erection of any dwellings (or to construct the foundations for such dwellings) the Finance Committee shall report to the Council on the estimated effect of the erection of such dwellings on the county rate. (3.) That in cases where the Council is compelled by statute to rehouse on particular sites, and is not able to sell or let those sites for the purpose of the erection of artisans' dwellings, the financial aspect of each such case shall be specially considered by the Council on a joint report by the Public Health and Housing and Finance Committees, and that where the Committees are of opinion that the particular sites are undesirable by reason of excessive cost, unsuitability, lack of demand for dwellings or other causes, they shall report to the Council on the desirability of obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or, if necessary, of Parliament to a modification of the scheme, with a view to the dwellings being erected on some other site or sites, and the original sites freed from the restrictions attaching to them."

Mr. Bond approved the course the Finance Committee had taken, but he thought something must be done to bring a better return by charging higher rents. He moved as an amendment to (*a*)—

"The rent to be charged for the dwellings should be so fixed that after providing for all outgoings, interest, and sinking fund charges, there should be no charge on the county rate in respect of such dwellings."

Mr. Dixon seconded the amendment, which, however, was lost.

Mr. Charles Harrison also moved an amendment to insert after the word dwellings in Recommendation 2, paragragh (*a*), the words, "that the rents to be charged for dwellings shall have regard to the total sums expended by the Council and outstanding from time to time upon all the dwellings for the time being of the Council."

After some discussion, on the motion of Lord Welby, the recommendations were referred back in order that the amendment of Mr. Charles Harrison might be considered by the Committee.

The Land Transfer Bill.—This Bill was approved, and the Parliamentary Committee were asked to take the necessary steps to support it before the Select Committee.

New Entrance to Brockwell Park.—It was agreed, after some opposition, that a new entrance to Brockwell Park should be made. The Parks Committee recommended:—

"That, subject to an estimate being submitted to the Council by the Finance Committee, as required by the statute, the Council should authorise an expenditure of 1,470*l.* for constructing and draining footpaths, forming two ornamental ponds and executing works to the stream, constructing rustic bridges, shrubberies, and providing two-strand wire fencing to the paths, and boundary fencing and gates at the Arlingford-road extension to Brockwell Park; that the boundary fence and gates be erected without the intervention of a contractor, and that the plans and estimates be referred to the Works Committee for that purpose, and that the remainder of the work be executed under the superintendence of the chief officer of the Parks Sub-Department.

Boundary-street Improvement Scheme.—It was also agreed, on the recommendation of the Public Health and Housing Committee:—

"That, subject to an estimate being submitted to the Council by the Finance Committee as required by the statute, the work of erecting the superstructure of the block of dwellings in Mount-street and opposite St. Philip's Church, comprised in Section B of the Boundary-street area, be executed by the Council without the intervention of a contractor, and that the plans, specification, and estimate be referred to the Works Committee for that purpose; but that in the event of that Committee not being satisfied of the sufficiency of the estimate, the Public Health and Housing Committee be authorised to invite tenders for the work."

Widegate-street and Sandy's-row.—It was agreed, on the recommendation of the Improvements Committee, to inform the City Commissioners of Sewers that the Council is not prepared to continue the widening of Sandy's-row as far as Artillery-passage.

Analysis of London Water.—The report of the Parliamentary Committee contained the following paragraph, the recommendation being agreed to:—

"The chemist reports that, on learning that it was not intended to offer any more evidence in support of the preamble of the Lambeth or Southwark and Vauxhall Water (Transfer) Bills, he gave notice to all the temporary assistants engaged in the analysis of water that, subject to our decision, their employment would terminate at the end of this week. The present investigation has, however, the chemist states, been productive of such important results that he advises its continuance, since evidence on the quality of the water supply will be required before the arbitrator to be appointed under the Bills. We concur in this view, but, as the continuance of the investigations is not for the purpose of evidence on the Bills, we are unable to authorise it without reporting the matter to the Council. We recommend:—

'That the chemist be authorised to continue the examination of the waters of all the companies, for a period of six months, at an expenditure of 120*l.* a month.'"

Millbank Prison Site.—The report of the Public Health and Housing Committee contained the following paragraph:—

"The Council will shortly be in possession of the land, about 10 acres in extent, on the Millbank prison site which it decided to acquire from the Government. It has therefore become necessary to consider what method shall be adopted for laying out the site and preparing the plans of the dwellings to be erected thereon. We have given careful consideration to the question whether the plans should be prepared by the Architect's Department of the Council or whether an outside architect should be employed for the purpose. We are of opinion that as the Architect's Department is at present fully occupied with the preparation of plans of the buildings to be erected on the Boundary-street area and other areas under our control, the services of an outside architect should be engaged. We recommend—

'That the Committee be authorised to employ a specially-qualified architect to design the laying out of the Millbank prison site, and to prepare the plans of the buildings to be erected thereon.'"

The paragraph gave rise to considerable discussion. A motion to defer the consideration of the matter having been lost, Mr. Leon moved to add the words, "or architects."

Mr. Antrobus asked if the Council would not be involved in considerable expense if either the recommendation or the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. Bruce, Chairman of the Committee, replied that if a professional man were engaged he would be paid the usual professional fee. If the work were done in the Architect's Department a much larger staff would be required than they had at present.

Mr. Leon's amendment having been seconded, was then agreed to, 29 voting for it and 25 against.

Mr. Antrobus moved to refer the matter back for further consideration. In his opinion, to seek the assistance of an outside architect was to reflect discredit upon their own Architect. If that gentleman needed more assistance in order to prepare the designs he ought to have it.

Mr. Westacott seconded.

Mr. Hoare said that he had a very high opinion of the ability of their Architect, still it was often wise to obtain outside advice, since a man could so often get into a groove, and could not avoid a sameness about his work.

Mr. John Burns said that outside help had previously been obtained on other works, and he saw no reason why that precedent should not be followed in this case.

After further discussion, the consideration of the recommendation had to be adjourned, owing to the 7 o'clock rule.

The Council soon after adjourned.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

BRADFORD SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.—The members of this Society had their summer excursion on the 21st inst. to York. Among those present were Mr. Wheater Smith (President), Messrs. H. Perkins and A. B. Burleigh (President and Secretary of the York Architectural Society), Messrs. T. H. Healey, Charles Gott, C. H. Hargreaves, W. B. Woodhead, B. D. Fairbank (hon. secretary), John Hindle, R. Armistead, T. C. Hope, B. Cowgill, James Young, H. Marten, J. Flew, Thomas Barker, C. E. Milnes, C. H. Gott, and A. G. Adkin. Luncheon was served at the Royal Station Hotel on arrival, and afterwards the party went to view the Minster, St. Mary's Abbey, and other interesting buildings. After dinner, "The Health of the Guests" was proposed by the President, and responded to by Messrs. Perkins and Burleigh. The toast of "The Ladies" was submitted by Mr. C. H. Gott, and responded to by Messrs. Armistead and Healey. A photograph of the group was taken by Mr. Burleigh in the hotel gardens.

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society visited on the 19th inst. a number of churches and other buildings of interest in the neighbourhood of Stamford. The Society has recently lost by death the Bishop of Nottingham (the Rev. Dr. Trollope), and the Rev. Precentor Venables, of Lincoln Cathedral, both of whom took great interest in the work of the Association. To Dr. Trollope and Precentor Venables has hitherto been entrusted the work of describing the buildings visited, and their places were filled on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Arthur Sutton, of Brant Beroughton, Newark, and the Rev. Andrew Trollope, of Edithweston, Stamford. The proceedings commenced with a service in St. Mary's Church, Stamford, and afterwards the party drove to Duddington and inspected the church. Later the party visited the churches of Tuxover, Barrowden, Herringworth, Luncheon was partaken of at Lyddington, where the church was also inspected. Leaton Church was next visited, then that of Morcott, North Luffenham, Edithweston, and Empingham. Upon the arrival of the party at Stamford the annual dinner took place at the Stamford Hotel, the Mayor (Mr. J. S. Loweth, J.P.) presiding. This was followed by a public meeting in the Assembly Rooms, at which papers were read by Canon Syers (Barnack) and the Rev. A. Trollope (Edithweston).

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION EXCURSION.—The members of the Edinburgh

Architectural Association, to the number of forty, went for their annual excursion on the 22nd inst. to the Island of Bute. Making an early start from the Caledonian Station, the party caught the *Columba* at Gourock, and were landed at Rothesay at half-past ten. From this place they drove across the island to the interesting old chapel of St. Blane, which dates from the time of Malcolm Canmore, and which was described by Dr. Rowand Anderson, the leader for the day. Thereafter a visit was paid to Mount Stuart House, over which, by the kindness of the Marquis of Bute, the party were shown. The architect was Dr. Rowand Anderson. The great entrance-hall, worked out in marbles, was greatly admired. Returning to Rothesay, the party dined in the Bute Arms Hotel. Dr. Rowand Anderson, the chairman, proposed the health of the Marquis of Bute, whom he described as one of the most magnificent patrons of art in Scotland—of art in its very widest sense. Mr. Windsor Stuart, the factor, replied. The party left Rothesay by the *Lord of the Isles*.

Illustrations.

PORTRAIT OF MR. JAS. BROOKS.

AS has been our usual custom of late years, we give with this number, which contains the report of the meeting of the Institute of Architects, at which the Royal Gold Medal was conferred, a portrait of the Gold Medallist of the year, Mr. James Brooks, whose architectural works, in their union of simplicity and massiveness, with refined study of form and proportion, fully justify the recognition of them by the Institute, which the award of the Gold Medal implies.

The portrait is reproduced from a photograph which Mr. Brooks had taken expressly for this occasion.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, GOSPEL OAK.

LIKE the portrait of Mr. Brooks, this drawing of the interior of one of the finest of his recent churches has been specially prepared for publication in this number of the *Builder*.

The drawing, as will be seen, gives a view in the centre of the nave looking towards the east end. The effect of the development of the vaulting-ribs from a circular pier, without the interposition of any cap or impost moulding, is well shown in the drawing, and though we are not prepared to see the cap or capital discarded altogether in works in the Gothic style, there is an expression of constructive unity and simplicity in this treatment which is very satisfactory.

A plan, elevations, and description of the church will be found in the *Builder* for December 29, 1894.

SCREEN, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, HOLLAND ROAD, W.

THIS screen is built in Borstain stone, the figures being in Corsham. The subjects of the top figures are as follows:—The centre one, the Crucifixion, with our Lady and St. John on either side; on the four columns are the archangels; and between them are three angels holding their tapers; below the figure of the Crucifixion are the three Prophets. In the niches below the centre figure is our Lord sitting on His throne in glory, and the twelve Apostles on either side; in the four spandrils below, two have elaborate but simple carving, whilst in the other two are angels holding censers.

The whole work is lofty on account of the great height of the church. The Crucifixion is well up into the chancel arch. The gates are not fixed, they are being made at the present time; they will be in wrought-iron work, heavily gilded. An elaborate reredos has been erected in this church; the whole of the panels being filled with paintings, all of which represent the Adoration of the Lamb.

The work was carried out and erected by Mr. J. J. Wise, of Deal.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

THIS view of the interior of the grand Norman nave of St. John's Church, Chester, is drawn by Mr. T. P. Ivison, of Chester, who has illustrated, in our pages, a good many other architectural monuments in that city.

As most of our readers are aware, the church of St. John is in a very disjointed state, the nave only being in existence in a complete state, though there are remains of the choir to the eastward of it. The view is taken in the north aisle of the nave, and the window and reredos seen on the left are those which were built up at the modern restoration, across the space between the eastern ends of the walls remaining perfect, replacing the wall of enclosure made in the time of Elizabeth, when the fabric was in a half-ruined state, and was patched so far as to be available for service. This enclosing wall includes a portion of the ancient choir, being built about 8 ft. eastward of the east piers of the crossing.

The Church of St. John was founded by Bishop Peter, probably very shortly after the Conquest, on the site it is believed of a previously existing Saxon church. The building seems to have been completed not, as was so often the case, by horizontal addition at various dates, but by vertical addition; the triforium being Transitional in style and the clearstory Early English, the architectural styles thus following each other in successive layers of building. A portion of the triforium arcade is shown in Mr. Ivison's drawing; the remainder of the view embraces, with the exception of the end enclosing wall, only the first Norman work.

THE BRUSHLESS PAINTER.

A LARGE party of gentlemen proceeded from London to Cardiff last Monday to inspect some trials about to be made with the new "Brushless Painter," or Cleaver's Pneumatic Painting Machine. The invention consists in the paint or other liquid being applied to the surface to be coated in an atomised condition by the action of an air-blast, the paint or other liquid being, for this purpose, contained in a closed vessel, into which air is pumped, whereby the paint is forced through a tube at a rate dependent on the pressure of the air supplied to the vessel. To the end of this paint-tube is attached the "nozzle," which is fitted with a V-shaped adjusting-plate, and the stream of paint is here met by a blast of air supplied direct from the air-pump through a flexible steel tube, whereby the stream is pulverised and projected on to the surface in the form of a spray; both the stream of paint and the air being under the control of a regulating valve, the blast being produced by a hand-operated air-pump or compressor provided with a reservoir in order to render the pressure continuous.

In the paint tube of the nozzle and near the orifice is placed a strainer in a circular chamber, easily unscrewed, through which the paint has to pass, and which removes any chance of scum reaching the surface.

The air-pump is, of course, placed on the ground or floor, and is worked by a man or boy, while the container (which is made in various sizes) can either be above the person employed in applying the paint, and can be hung on a ladder, &c., or can be placed below; in the latter case greater pressure is required, the pump and the container being connected by flexible steel tubing. This steel tubing is ½ in. internal diameter for the air, while that for the paint is $\frac{5}{16}$ in. The pressure applied by the air-pump ranges from 5 lbs. to 15 lbs. per square in., but a medium pressure of 10 lbs. is recommended for most work, although if two or more nozzles are at work with one air-pump, this can, if desired, be worked by power giving a greater pressure as required. In doing rough work, where smoothness is unimportant, and where it is desirable to make the paint thoroughly enter the pores of the wood, more than can be done by hand-work, a pressure of 15 lbs. may be applied with success.

On Monday, at the Barry Docks, near Cardiff, some experiments were gone through which served to point out the uses and advantages of the new invention, especially in the saving of labour.

The iron hull of a large trading vessel had been prepared ready for painting, and the apparatus was set to work. Nine square yards were painted in about 7 minutes, and the work seemed on inspection efficiently performed. A successful trial was also made with non-corrosive paint, which is hardly to be used by hand on account of its quick-drying properties.

A visit was next made to the Bute Docks Waggon Shed, where a railway-waggon, which takes a man two hours to paint one coat, was efficiently covered in 16 minutes by the new machine.

Experiments were then made on various classes of goods and ornamental surfaces. Ordinary doors were painted with rapidity, leaving a quite smooth surface, in which, of course, no brush-marks were to be distinguished. Stencilling on wood and plaster was also shown, and also the painting of carved woodwork, such as a mantelpiece. The painting of raised and embossed surfaces, such as lincrusta, showed that in many respects, besides the saving of labour, a smoother and truer coat is the result than in ordinary hand-painting. We think that there is certainly a future before the new invention.

COMPETITIONS.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, COVENTRY.—In the competition for plans for the proposed new municipal buildings for Coventry, ten sets of designs were received from nine architects. The premiums offered by the City Council for the three best sets of designs—150*l.* to the first, and 50*l.* each to the second and third—have been awarded by the assessor, Mr. Charles Barry, to Mr. Harry Quick, Coventry; Mr. H. T. Hare, York Buildings, Adelphi, London; and Mr. Herbert W. Chattaway, Coventry. A criticism of the designs will be found on another page.

WOKING PUBLIC HALL.—Four architects having been asked to submit plans in competition for a public hall for Woking, two only responded, the conditions not being satisfactory. The plans of Mr. Ridler (of Homer & Ridler, of Bucklersbury, E.C.), have been selected. A public meeting in furtherance of the project was held recently, when, according to the chairman's statement, the successful competitor is to be rewarded with a commission of 2 per cent. on the outlay!

Books.

Dionysos: Étude sur l'Organization Matérielle du Théâtre Athénien. Par M. OCTAVE NAVARRE. Paris: Librarie C. Klincksieck. 1895.

THE principal interest of this well-written little book at the present moment is that the author goes *seriatim* through the reasons for and against Dr. Dörpfeld's curious, and as we think, so far quite untenable theory of the non-existence of the separate stage, or λογειον, in the Greek Theatre of the great age of Greece. He sums up Dr. Dörpfeld's main arguments as consisting in—(1) the excessive height of the supposed λογεῖον; (2) the narrowness of the platform on it; (3) the absence of any staircase between that platform and the orchestra.

The height of the λογεῖον, as given by Vitruvius (10 to 12 ft.), is a real difficulty, and, to our thinking, the only real difficulty, in opposition to the generally-received opinion. The author's answer to this is that none of the proscenia which we know are earlier than the third century B.C., when the chorus as a separate element in the representation had disappeared. Even if we take Vitruvius's measurement (or his text) as correct, there is no necessity to suppose that two centuries earlier, when the relation between the chorus in the orchestra and the principal actors was very close, and they carried on dialogues of some length, the λογεῖον was of the same height as at a later period. He gives two examples from vases representing plays, in which the height of the λογεῖον is shown as not much more than half the stature of the actors. As to the narrow proportions of the platform, 7 to 10 ft., M. Navarre argues that a long stage of that width could, on exceptional occasions (and the occasions when any great number of persons appeared on it were very exceptional) accommodate a considerable number, and even take in, for instance, the chariot in which Agamemnon enters on his return home; and if the group of actors must have been very much spread out in a line in this case, such an arrangement was not out of keeping with the conventional character of the Greek drama, and was in keeping with Greek artistic taste generally, "which had always neglected effects of depth and perspective." The absence of steps in any of the remains hitherto found may be accounted for by the supposition that the steps were of wood, a supposition which accords with the ladder-like appearance of the steps shown in some vase-representations. M. Navarre then sums up the historical evidence for the existence of the λογεῖον, which amounts to a pretty formidable body of evidence, and concludes that Dr. Dörpfeld's theory is contrary to the unanimous literary testimony of ancient writers. He concurs with Dr. Dörpfeld only in the view that a λογεῖον of ten to twelve feet high would have been an absurdity when the principal actors on it were in close dramatic relation with the chorus; only maintaining, as before observed, that we are

under no necessity to suppose that it was of such a height in the great days of the Greek drama. The argument as stated here seems almost conclusive against Dr. Dörpfeld, and the author evidently considers it so.

M. Navarre gives a useful plan and description of the Theatre of Dionysos at Athens, tracing out the remains belonging to different epochs and the reasons for assigning them to those epochs. The history and development of the Greek Theatre are briefly treated, and the remainder of the book is occupied with the subjects of decorations, masks, costume, and inscriptions and monuments. It is a book to be looked at by all who are interested in the subject of the Greek Theatre.

Quantities: A Text-book for Surveyors in Tabulated Form, &c. Sixth edition. By BANISTER FLETCHER, Professor of Architecture and Building Construction, King's College, London. London: B. T. Batsford. 1895.

IN this sixth edition of his useful work on Quantities Professor Banister Fletcher has made various additions with the view of rendering the work more complete. An original design for an entrance-lodge is added, with plans, sections, and elevations, in order to illustrate the complete taking off in all trades. The constants have been revised, and tables of formulas for strength of materials added. The illustrations have been nearly all re-drawn, taking more modern subjects, and the chapter on law has been revised and brought up to date.

A book like this is a useful study for a young architect, even if he has no intention of taking out quantities for himself, for the enumeration of the various things to be provided for in quantity-taking may remind many a young architect of items that he would otherwise forget, as we know that they often are forgotten, and the omission has to be pointed out by the quantity surveyor: not an agreeable position for the architect.

Churches and Castles of Mediæval France. By WALTER CRANSTON LARNED. London: Sampson Low, Marston, & Co. 1895.

THIS is a pleasantly-written amateur book, illustrated by photographs of the principal cathedrals and châteaux visited, but of no value to students, for whom, in fact, it is not intended. It seems to have been written mainly for the author's own pleasure, but ostensibly also with a view to increasing the interest of travellers in the great architectural monuments of France. We hardly know that any such stimulus is much required in the present day. In giving praise to the French for the interest they show in their historical monuments, and their willingness to spend money in preserving these, the author does not seem to recognise what a very doubtful good the work of the "Commission des Monuments Historiques" has been in many cases, in regard to the extent to which "restoration" has been carried. In other respects his remarks on the architecture of the various monuments show more perception of architectural effect and treatment than is commonly found in the writings of amateurs.

The Temple Church and Chapel of St. Ann. A Historical Record and Guide. By T. HENRY BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A. London: George Philip & Son.

THIS is a useful book for those visiting the Temple Church, as it consists mainly of a collection, in a convenient and portable form, of information in regard to the history of the church and its monuments, summarised from a number of authorities and records of different dates, and appears to have been done with great care. Its interest is rather historical than architectural, but a plan of the church is added, and a rather hardly and inadequately-drawn perspective of the interior of the round church forms a frontispiece.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BUILDER.

THE NEW INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SIR,—Allow me to add to your notice and illustration of the above, that the external stone-carving and the somewhat elaborate wood-carving of the Library is being executed by Messrs. Mabey & Son; while the memorial busts which are to fill the niches of the frieze of the façade are being executed, from original busts in the possession of the Institution, by Mr. H. C. Fehr, whose remarkable group of "Perseus and Andromeda, treated, as will be remembered, in a most original manner, was exhibited at the Royal Academy's exhibition of last year, and was considered worthy to be purchased by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest.

The Engineers to be thus commemorated were carefully chosen by the Council, and are:—Brindley, Smeaton, Watt, Telford, J. Rennie, G. Stephenson, and Mark Isambard Brunel.

CHARLES BARRY.

DESIGN FOR RACING CUPS.

SIR,—I often see in the journals illustrations of Racing Cups, which make me pine, not for their possession, but for an article in the *Builder* dealing with these things as you dealt with the jewellery. Teapots and sugar-basins have mended their ways, and have given up their old gouty forms, but sporting plate clings to models which might hail from the catalogue of the 1851 Exhibition. This year's Manchester Cup, for instance, seems, from its portrait in the *St. James's Budget*, to be so bad that the jockeys might be expected to refuse to ride for such a thing if they saw it. Figures of Truth and Prudence, virtues delightfully appropriate for a nineteenth century turf trophy, are perched on weak little brackets to form the handles, and Fame, on a very reduced scale, stands on the lid. Tiny lions, rampant, squat on an unsafe astragal at the base, beside wreaths big enough for them to jump through. The whole thing appears to be built up out of a jumble of stock details, regardless of their respective scales. The authorship is claimed by a great firm, of course; it is always so with these things, except in the case of minor provincial meetings, when our fellow-townsman, the local jeweller, suppresses the big firm's name and substitutes his own, not as having designed, but as having sold the prize, a far more difficult matter one would think, if one did not know how complete is the divorce of art from sport. It would be interesting to learn whether the prices have, like the patterns, stood still, or whether, with silver at about half the old rate, the trophies are either half the old price or double the old weight.

L. C. R.

JEWELLERY DESIGN.

SIR,—Some time ago you dealt with the lack of design in jewellery, and illustrated your remarks from a West-end dealer's catalogue. I enclose a page from the *Daily Graphic* of to-day illustrating some of the presents to the Princess Heléne on her marriage, and fear your remarks are more than ever justified.

EDGAR A. HAWKINS.

London, June 26.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a notice in the *Builder* of the 15th inst. of the lecture delivered by me at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on "Sewage Purification," in which exception is taken to certain remarks, contained in the lecture, on the Scott-Moncrieff process.

The clerical error about the size of the filter-bed is manifest; but the whole of the paragraph in question is taken from an article on the Scott-Moncrieff system which appeared in *Nature* of January 11, 1894, of which I enclose a copy, and I am not in any way responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

CHARLES H. BELOE, M.Inst.C.E.

The Student's Column.

BRICKS AND TERRA-COTTA.—XXVI.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF BRICK-EARTHS (*continued*).

The Midlands.

APART from the superficial drift deposits, many clays in the Midlands are dug in the Liassic and Triassic formations. As a general rule, those from the former series are dark grey or blue-black, whilst those from the latter are red or of chocolate colour. Speaking in round terms of the Lias of the district, it may be noted that it is very variable in composition, and sometimes contains carbonaceous matter, which is not a desirable constituent. At certain places it has a superabundance of carbonate of lime (as much as 30 per cent.) so that bricks cannot be made from it. At Hill Moreton, near Rugby, however, these clays furnish superior bricks, and it is said* that their red colour becomes brighter after use and exposure in buildings.

In other localities the Lias has too many nodules of "race" and iron-pyrites. That from the base of the formation near Painswick is of good quality, and is extensively used for making pottery at Cranham—as, indeed, it has been since the time of Queen Elizabeth, if not earlier. The section there shows about 12 to 15 ft. of blue clay, micaceous, and containing a few ferruginous nodules. At Loseby, to the north-east of Leicester, the Lias clays are also much drawn upon for pottery-ware purposes. The beds are composed of clays and shales, with septaria and nodules of ironstone to the depth of about 25 ft. At the brickyards at Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, red bricks and tiles are manufactured, including moulded, pressed, and common bricks, pantiles, ridge-tiles, and the like. In spite of the excellence of the earth in some localities, however, most of the lower Lias clays are stiff and calcareous; there are seldom any loamy beds such as are naturally adapted for brick-making.

The Poikilitic clays and marls in the Midlands are most extensively used in Leicestershire and neighbouring counties. The following complete analyses by Dr. Voelcker of two kinds of marl from the Keuper formation at Worcester, both of which earths are employed for brickmaking, serve to show the composition of the beds in the area:—

Chemical Composition of Keuper Marls—Worcester.

		Red Marl.	Grey Marl.
Water of combination		4·45	3·71
Protoxide of iron		1·60	1·77
Sesquioxide of iron		2·41	·80
Bisulphide of iron		·059	·02
Alumina		11·14	12·77
Lime		4·85	3·71
Magnesia		3·06	2·17
Potash		·69	·71
Soda		traces	·02
Sulphuric acid		·09	·08
Carbonic acid and loss		3·31	4·74
Insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid.	Alumina	9·39	11·72
	Silica	53·62	53·40
	Oxides of iron	·78	·99
	Lime	·64	·61
	Magnesia	1·69	1·11
	Alkalies and loss	2·22	1·66

The brick and tile industry in the neighbourhood of Stoke-on-Trent is a large one, and the following particulars as to the method of using the marls in that district will be found useful. The formation consists of several clays and marls alternating with each other, and these are selected and mixed together in proportions necessary to produce a desired tint. Only the earth in the natural state is used; no colouring matter, sand, ashes, or other material is incorporated therewith, the actual colour of the finished goods being obtained in the firing. At the Hartshill brickworks the marls are quarried from the open face, blasting being needful in some cases owing to the rock-like nature of certain beds. The stronger marls are thrown back into the clay-pits to weather before being subjected to any mechanical treatment, the object of this being to open the pores of the clay, and to separate the particles so that it will grind more readily, and absorb water in the subsequent process of mellowing. Several modes of treating the marl after leaving the pit are adopted in these brickworks; one process is to pass the marl (whether previously weathered or not) through several pairs of iron rolls, the marl so ground dropping into what is termed a mixer, after passing through which it is further tempered by being sent through a pug-mill, the clay then being ready for the moulder if required for common goods, or housed away to mellow if it is to be used for finer class goods. Another process is to pass the marl on coming from the pit through a perforated revolving pan (somewhat like a mortar-mill), and subsequently, when roughly ground, through rolls, when it is ground finer into flat cakes varying in thickness from one-sixteenth to three-sixteenth in. These are arranged in layers or courses about 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. each course, to a depth of from 3 ft. to 5 ft., watered, and allowed to weather for a certain time, depending on the season of the year the heaps are prepared. When sufficiently weathered the prepared earth is introduced to a pug-mill for further tempering, before being taken to the moulders' houses to be made into hand-made bricks and tiles. It may be noted that all roofing, paving, and ridge-tiles manufactured in the brickworks alluded to are hand-moulded and hand-pressed. The goods are burnt in a kiln with circular down-draught; most of the marls in the district fire red in various tints. The proprietors have courteously furnished us with the following chemical analysis referring to mixed marls of kinds similar to those just described:—

Chemical Composition of Marls—Stoke-on-Trent.

Silica	60·0
Alumina	26·0
Peroxide of iron	11·0
Oxide of Manganese	traces
Water	3·0
	100·0

* H. B. Woodward, "The Jurassic Rocks of Britain," vol. iii. (1893), p. 298.

Shropshire District.

The clays drawn upon for making bricks and tiles in this area come principally from the Coal Measures, and are mined at great depths. At Broseley the brick clay occurs in a stratum from 8 ft. to 12 ft. in thickness. It is mined as a hard, rocky mass, and obtained by blasting; on exposure to the air, however, it is readily reduced to a plastic condition. The clay contracts but very little in burning, so that the bricks retain an even form and uniform size after being fired. At Benthall, near Broseley, the "Ganie-coal fire-clay," from the Lower Coal Measures, is employed. This under-clay is usually about 2 ft. in thickness, with occasional small concretions of iron in nodules. Its colour is grey, owing partly to the presence of carbonaceous matter. It burns a pale buff or cream colour, and is one of the most refractory clays in the area; extensively employed in the manufacture of bricks and tiles. An analysis by Dr. Voelcker shows that it contains 1·48 per cent. of protoxide of iron, as carbonate.

Yorkshire District.

The underclays of coal-seams yield material suitable for the manufacture of fireclay goods in many parts of Yorkshire. Gannister also is worked in several localities, though very variable in composition. In the north-eastern part of the county the Jurassic rocks have long been exploited for clays for brick and tile making, and in the Howardian Hills there exists a seam of clay—described by Mr. W. H. Hudleston as a very fine potter's earth, which, in all probability, was employed by the Romans in the manufacture of pottery, the remains of which, and portions of kilns, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Cram Beck. The best material in that part of the county is obtained from the Estuarine Series, alluded to in the last article, which consists of irregular beds of shale and thin sandstone. Mr. C. Fox-Strangways remarks that these, when ground up and mixed in suitable proportions, form good bricks and tiles, whilst, in some cases, sanitary pipes, flooring-tiles, and a coarse kind of pottery have been made from them. The principal works are at Scarborough, at Egton, and at Skelderskew, on Commondale Moor. Along the sea coast and in Cleveland, the Boulder Clay is very generally used for brickmaking, whilst in the Vale of Pickering, at Hildenley, North Grimston, and Birdsall the Kimeridge Clay has also been employed for this purpose, but at the latter place these shales were found unsuitable. Some of the shales in the area are capable of being baked into hard slabs without previously working them into a plastic state. From the manner in which these slabs are prepared, the ravine where they are obtained is called Bakestone-gill.

In the neighbourhood of Guisborough the laminated clay occurring above the Lower Boulder Clay is extensively worked for bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes; but the same beds, says Mr. George Barrow, of the Geological Survey, are used to a far greater extent near Middlesbrough, a large part of that town being built of bricks made from them. The Upper Boulder Clay in the same district, being of a light nature, and nearly free from stones, has also been used for brickmaking to supply the local demand.

As examples of sections in various yards, the following may be quoted:—

*Brickyard between Riccall and Escrick.**

	ft.	in.
Top soil	1	0
Brown peaty sand	1	0
Yellow sand; surface eroded; hollows lined with partings of clay	2	0
Coarse brown sand	1	0
Gravel	0	6
Laminated clay	10	0

Brick and Tile Yard, Eastrington.†

	ft.	in.
Blue clay	4	0
Sand	0	7
Black clay	9	0

Silty clay.—Laminated clay, with partings of dry sand; about 40 ft. in thickness; nearly free from stones.

Brickyard at Staddlethorpe.

	ft.	in.
Sand	3	0
Yellow clay	1	6
Strong clay, with limestone	2	0
White clay	6	0
Black clay	40	0

* Dr. Parsons, "Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.," vol. vi., p. 236.

† "York and Hull," ("Mem. Geol. Surv."), 1886, p. 43.

Brickyard at River Bridge, Market Weighton.

	ft.	in.
Warp	1	0
Peat	0	6
Sand, white under the peat, then on passing below strongly ferruginous, yellow gravel at base	8	0
Grey clay, strongly laminated	15	0

Other brickyards are at Howden, Thimble Hall, Bromfleet Landing, and Melton Creek.

Lancashire District.

Mr. C. E. De Rance, in his memoir on the superficial geology of the country adjoining the coasts of south-west Lancashire, states that, in the valley of the Mersey, and in the country fringeing the coast between that river and the Ribble, the Lower Boulder Clay is used for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and the more calcareous portions are dug for "marl," which is applied in improving the moss-lands in the valley of the last-mentioned river. At Blackpool, Preston, Blackburn, and near Croston, the Upper Boulder Clay also is very largely worked for bricks. Ordinary kilns are used; and it is noteworthy that the bricks obtained are seldom of first-class quality, and rarely free from included pebbles. The same author states that, near Formby the Estuarine Clays have been made into bricks, but when tried at Birkdale, they were found to be too sandy; as a remedy to this, he suggests that the earth might be mixed with very stiff Boulder Clay found in the neighbourhood.

In the country around Prescot the Boulder Clay is also the chief source of bricks. It is usually worked to a depth of from 6 to 8 ft., the weather having favourably affected it to that level. This suggests the desirability of digging the material and "weathering" it by spreading it out in a proper manner. The workmen take advantage of a natural vertical jointing to wedge off the clay from the sides of the pits in large masses, which are then broken up and left to temper during the winter, the stones being, in most cases, picked out by hand. Owing to the difficulty of picking out all the fragments, especially those of limestone, it is said that the bricks are not of first-rate quality. At one brickyard the clay has been worked to a depth of 16 ft., and, after being ground, together with its included boulders, is at once transferred to a brickmaking machine. The tidal mud has been tried at Warrington for brickmaking, but proved worthless, from its sandy nature; this seems to indicate a want of knowledge on the part of the manufacturers as to what materials from a metallurgical point of view should be employed for making good bricks, and as to the method of their treatment. At Frodsham a tough bed of blue clay, 4 ft. in thickness, proved to be of better quality. A reddish marl, forming the most recent alluvial deposit of the River Weaver at Dutton Bottoms, was used in making bricks for canal locks in the district.

In the area lying north of the Ribble, the Boulder Clay forms a considerable portion of the surface. The following section may be noted:—

Brickyard Section—Snape Green.

	ft.	in.
Sandy mould with shells	1	0
Greyish white sand	1	0
Black sand, peaty	1	0
Thin pebble bed in clay	0	3
Red Boulder Clay with pebbles and boulders	4	0

Chester District.

As in the Midlands, the marls of Lower Secondary age are utilised for the manufacture of bricks and tiles; much of the earth, however, is unsuitable except for a poor class of goods, especially when impregnated with salt. The Boulder Clay is the chief source of bricks in the district. Mr. Aubrey Strahan, of the Geological Survey, states that it is turned over to a depth of 6 ft. in the autumn and left to temper during the winter; the boulders are picked out by hand. There are numerous brick-pits in the suburbs of Chester, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Boughton and Bishop's Fields. The clay is often found to be of best quality for bricks close to its margin, where it is thinning off upon a rising slope either of rock or sand.

North Wales District.

Perhaps the best-known bricks and terra-cotta made in North Wales come from Ruabon and the vicinity. The clays are of great thickness, and produce goods of first-rate quality. We have alluded to them on more than one occasion in the course of these articles, and have published results as to certain of their physical properties.

The Buckley bricks, also, come from this district, and are made from the Fireclay Series of the Middle Coal Measures. The brickworks occur along a belt of country ranging N.N.W. to S.S.E., and the general mode of occurrence of the divers beds may be gathered from the following section:—

Brickyard Section—The Castle, Buckley.

Hard fireclay, 9 ft., dark fireclay, 3 ft. 6 in., yellow fireclay, 10 ft., red fireclay, 3 ft., sandstone, 10 ft., fireclay, 16 ft. South of this, at Ewloe Barn, a brickyard shows that the fireclay is capped by yellow sandstone and Boulder Clay.

Brickyard Section—Brookhill.

Rock, 17 ft., purple fireclay, 17 ft., light fireclay, 3 ft., dark fireclay, 16 ft., light shaly fireclay, 3 ft., coal-seam, 9 in., grey fireclay, 1 ft.

Good sections may also be seen in the same district at the Etna brickworks, Old Ewloe, in the three large excavations forming the Mount Pleasant and the Knowl-lane brickworks. A pit at the back of the last-mentioned works, now abandoned, gives Boulder Clay 6 ft., and fireclay 40 ft. But we have no intention of describing in detail the various yards deriving their material from the clays of the Coal Measures all over the country where these crop out. In several districts the under-clays are obtained in the process of mining, and it is not an uncommon thing to find that the colliery-owner is also a brickmaker, in consequence.

Bricks are made from superficial deposits in many parts of North Wales, chiefly for local use, as in the Vale of Clwyd, Colwyn Bay, and near Rhyl.

Durham and Northumberland.

We have alluded already to the fire-clays so largely used in these counties, and especially to those worked in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Hugh Miller remarks* that in the vicinity of Elsdon small brick and tile works have been temporarily erected at several places. In these cases the materials are taken from the outcrop of shales at the surface, where they are partly decomposed and mingled with drift. There are also brickworks on the road from Sharperton to Rothbury, where the earth is a decomposed green shale, with sundry lumps of sandstone and limestone. The few seams of fire-clay that exist in the neighbourhood have not been utilised.

Conclusion.

With this, the series of articles on Bricks and Terra-cotta is brought to a close. We trust that we have said sufficient to show the student the paramount necessity for learning in detail the method of brick manufacture as influencing the weather-resisting properties and general quality of this most commonly-used of building materials; whilst, on the other hand, we feel sure that it is of interest to the manufacturer to know of the various chemical, physical, mineralogical, and metallurgical properties of the particular class of earths used in different parts of the country. We may note, however, that in spite of the mass of information got together, and the still larger proportion of original research embodied in these articles, a great deal yet remains to be done in almost every branch of the subject. In particular, it is very desirable to more fully understand the action of the metallurgical operations involved in the production of the better kinds of goods, whereby in one district a superior article results, whilst in another it is comparatively inferior, and that from earth of practically the same composition and treated in precisely similar ways. We have shown that this is in some cases due to the dissemination throughout the clays of larger or smaller particles of mineral matter of similar chemical composition, but possessing different physical properties. No doubt the solution of the difficulty is to be found in further resolving the connexion between the structure of such particles and their behaviour under intense heat. In some measure this may be done by aid of the blowpipe, or by the microscope, but much of the matter composing clays being iron-stained, is opaque, and we look forward to investigating these difficult earths by means of an instrument not yet mentioned—viz., the spectroscope, the special use of which in estimating the nature of divers minerals has been so prominently brought forward of late by the discovery of those bodies—be they compound or elementary—known as argon and helion.

With reference to terra-cotta, we have not been able to go as thoroughly into this as we could wish, though from its intimate relationship

* "The Geology of the Country around Otterburn and Elsdon," 1887, p. 124.

with brick almost everything that is said of the one applies equally to the other. Brought up in the hard school of experience, for the most part, terra-cotta manufacturers possess an intimate knowledge of the properties of expansion and contraction of divers clays used in making their goods; but very few possess even the most rudimentary knowledge of the causes which lead to the results obtained, from a scientific aspect. The result is that goods are often produced solely for their shape and colour, and the student of architecture must exercise even greater care in selecting terra-cotta than bricks. Finally, let us again urge the student to learn all he possibly can concerning the manufacture of these clay goods, though he may never be a manufacturer himself. That will assist him to identify any particular kind specified, and also to gauge its relative qualities—permanence of colour, absorptive properties, resistance to pressure, and durability.

SURVEYORSHIP APPOINTMENT.

STOKE.—The Stoke Rural District Council have had under consideration twelve applications for the post of Surveyor to the Council and Engineer to the Bucknall Sewage Scheme. In the end it was announced that Mr. Larner Sugden, architect, had been unanimously elected.

OBITUARY.

MR. HENRY MOORE, R.A.—Mr. Henry Moore, the well-known Academician and sea painter, died on the 22nd inst., at Margate, from the results of a paralytic seizure. Mr. Moore was born on March 7, 1831. His father, William Moore, of York, was in his time a successful artist of some ability, and Henry, with his four brothers, Albert, his junior by ten years, who died in 1893, Edwin, John, and William, all followed the same profession. He showed early signs of promise, and received his first lessons in art from his father long before he went up to London for the regular course. In fact, he exhibited his first picture—a landscape—at the Royal Academy in the same year (1853) as he entered the Academy schools. He was at first a landscape painter, and only in middle life began to devote his attention exclusively to the marine studies by which he is best known. He was elected a member of the Royal Water Colour Society in 1880, an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1885, and two years ago was promoted to full membership. He had gained the Grand Prix de Paris and the Legion of Honour decoration for his picture "Clearness after Rain."

MR. J. E. HODGSON, R.A.—The death has just taken place of Mr. John Evan Hodgson, R.A., aged sixty-four. He was a Londoner, although some of the early days of his life were spent in Russia. He was educated at Rugby, and thereafter commenced a commercial career. But his artistic tastes caused him, at the age of twenty-two, to return to London, and join the school at the Royal Academy. Three years later his first picture was hung, and it was followed during the next thirty years by numerous canvases. In December, 1879, he was elected a Royal Academician.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

NEW LIBRARY FOR ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—A new Public Library for the Parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, is to be opened to the public on July 1, from the designs by Mr. A. T. Bolton, on a site in Chapel-place North, South Audley-street. The elevations are of red brick and terra-cotta, in the style which has almost become the accepted one for buildings of a public or semi-public character. The design, in spite of many good qualities, lacks repose and simplicity; the portico seems needlessly large and obtrusive, and the window mullions and transoms, of terra-cotta, are too heavy. It would have been preferable to have increased the size of the lighting areas by omitting some of the transoms; this would result in better proportioned windows and increased light to the reading-room and library. The plan is very simple. It consists, on the ground floor, of a hall and staircase, large reading-room, and children's lending library. This children's library was an after-thought, the room having been intended for a librarian's room. Its present use is an experiment likely, we consider, to answer well. The books to be issued from this juvenile library are suitable for those up to thirteen; after that age is reached, the readers are transferred to the general lending library. Adequate supervision of the large reading-room there is not; a small box for a boy is placed in an angle of the room, to be used occasionally when the porter is not on duty in the vestibule. An improvement might be effected in this respect by the provision of some means of supervision from the children's lending library, which could easily be done. The reference and lending libraries are on the first-floor, neither being quite complete at the time of our visit. The most conspicuous features in the reference library are two large open fire-places with high terra-cotta mantels. These, in themselves, are fairly satisfactory, though cold in colour, and with suitable fires would no doubt have the air of fitness and comfort to be looked for in a room of this use. But, unfortunately the space intended for a fire is used as a backing for an iron radiator standing clear of its surroundings in the most cheerless and inconsequent manner. Is the architect or are the Commissioners responsible for this? The rooms on this floor, as well as those below, are all fitted with electric light, by Messrs. Benham & Sons. The bookcases and other library and reading-room fittings were supplied by Messrs. Gillows. Messrs. Mowlem were the general contractors for the work, which is well and carefully carried out. When the interior fittings have been completed in the manner intended, St. George's parish will have a generally well-arranged and well-appointed Public Library.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, BRAMHOPE, YORKSHIRE.—The memorial-stones were laid recently of a new Wesleyan church for Bramhope. The church is to be in the Decorated Gothic style, with nave, transepts, chancel, and organ recess. A tower and spire is to be placed at one angle, rising to a height of 120 ft. The exterior is to be built of wall-stones from Apperley and Bradford, with ashlar dressings from Guiseley. The windows will be of tracery, the one in front having four lights. The interior woodwork will be of pitch-pine. The windows will be filled with leaded lights. Behind the church are schools, class-rooms, vestry, &c. A detached house for the caretaker is to be built at the back. The chapel will accommodate 170 persons, and the cost of the buildings will be about 2,200*l*. The architect is Mr. W. J. Morley, of Bradford and Harrogate; and the contractors are Mr. Lawrence, mason, Horsforth; Mr. S. Kaye, joiner, Pool; Messrs. Shuttleworth & Sons, plumbers, Otley; Mr. W. Walker, slater, Otley; Mr. A. Taylor, plasterer, Eccleshill; and Messrs. Couldwell & Sons, painters, Leeds.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MIDLAND RAILWAY CO., LIVERPOOL.—The Midland Railway Company has just erected at Liverpool a new warehouse. The building, along with its necessary offices, covers a large area. The building itself is supported on iron girders of about 10 tons each, which rest on 96 columns, each weighing about 4½ tons, these being carried through all the floors. The columns on the ground-floor rest on granite blocks weighing 12 tons each, which are embedded in brick and concrete to a depth of 16 ft. The warehouse is of five stories, the entire length of the building being 322 ft., width 176 ft., and it stands 84 ft. in height. The large iron roof is patent glazed, and supported on girders weighing about 22 tons each. It is illuminated by the electric light. The hydraulic machinery consists of 20 cranes of 30 to 40 cwt. capacity; 19 jiggers, 5 to 15 cwt. capacity; 2 cage-hoists of 20 cwt. capacity; 24 hauling capstans, and 6 traversers, these being supplied by Messrs. Tannett, Walker & Co., Leeds; while the power is obtained from the Liverpool Hydraulic Power Co. All engines, &c., for driving the electric light apparatus and hydraulic plant are in charge of Mr. L. S. Smart, the Midland Railway Company's resident engineer, the works for which consist of a separate lot of buildings, with engine-rooms, stores, fitters' and blacksmiths' shops, and messroom. In addition to the warehouse, the cotton quay, iron and fruit warehouses, out offices, and the entire yard are supplied with the electric light. The covered cotton and grain quay, which adjoins the principal building, is 600 ft. long and 103 ft. wide. The whole of the work has been carried out from plans and designs by the Midland Company's architect, Mr. Charles Trubshaw, under the supervision of Mr. J. Rhodes, the company's clerk of the works. The contractors were Messrs. W. Brown & Son, Salford, their managing foreman being Mr. J. Delve. The sub-contractors for the ironwork were Messrs. Eastwood, Swingler & Co., Derby.

NEW CHAPEL, WOLVERHAMPTON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A chapel has just been added to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum. The builders are Messrs. H. Willcock & Co., Wolverhampton, and the architect is Mr. Fred T. Beck, also of Wolverhampton. The building is arranged with nave, chancel, and two transepts, and seating accommodation is found for 400 persons. The choir will be composed of between thirty and forty boys from the Orphanage, and at the rear of the choir seats in the south-east angle is the organ chamber. A vestry for the use of the clergy—with store attached—is erected, while separate entrances are made for the children (through the north transept) and for visitors (at the north-west of the nave), and a western doorway for the exit or entrance of the clergy, &c. The materials used for the exterior of the structure are pressed facing bricks, relieved with diaper work and stone dressings to match the existing building, green slates for the roofs, the woodwork oak, and the turrets covered with copper or lead. Internally, it is proposed to finish the walls in stucco, relieved with stone quoins and bandings, the upper part of the chancel walls being faced entirely with stone, and the lower part stuccoed, to admit of future decoration in frescoes or mosaics when desired. The roof timbers are of red deal, and the floors of the aisles were laid by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, & Co. The seats and other fittings are of red deal, and the communion-table, pulpit, and choir stalls were of oak. The method of heating is by hot water. Ventilation is provided for by means of fresh air inlets and concealed roof ventilators.

HOTEL, NEWCASTLE.—A new County Hotel has just been erected at Newcastle. The restaurant is placed on the ground floor, with the main entrance from Grainger-street, and has been fitted up under the direction of Mr. J. T. Cackett, of Newcastle, the architect for the County Hotel. Mr. Thomas Weatheritt is the contractor, Mr. Cole did the decorating, and Mr. R. J. Charleton the electric lighting.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB, SEAHAM HARBOUR.—On the 22nd inst. the foundation-stone was laid of a new Conservative Club at Seaham Colliery. The building is to be constructed with bricks, faced with pressed bricks, and on a stone base. The plans were designed by Mr. George Braban, of Seaham Colliery, and the structure is to be erected by the colliery masons. At the far end of the entrance-hall there will be a bar. The first room on the right will be devoted to billiards, and is 36 ft. by 26 ft. On the opposite side of the hall there will be the reading-room, and next to it a smoke room. These two apartments are to be divided by a wooden partition, which can be removed. Then there will also be a committee room, caretakers' rooms, and other conveniences.

COUNTY OFFICES, ROTHWELL, YORKSHIRE.—New offices for Rothwell Urban District are now in course of erection in Marsh-street, Rothwell. The building is in the Gothic style. The plans show the Surveyor's and Clerk's rooms situated at one side of the entrance-hall. There is also on the ground-floor a strong-room, besides lavatories, &c. A stone staircase leads from the back portion of the hall to the first-floor, where a Council-room, 28 ft. long by 24 ft. wide, is situated. An apartment adjoins. The building, which stands back from the road, is being erected from the designs of Messrs. T. H. & W. E. Richardson, architects, Leeds and Rothwell. The following are the contractors:—Mr. John Chapman, builder; Mr. John Inglesson, joiner; Mr. George Wilson, plumber; Mr. T. E. Heavyside, slater; Mr. Tom Moore, plasterer; and Messrs. A. & G. Barker, painters.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, ILKESTON.—The foundation-stones of the new Wesleyan Chapel on Corporation-road, Ilkeston, were laid recently. The building is 45 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, and will have attached suitable offices, including kitchen, &c. The plans are by Mr. William Nickling, Ilkeston, and the builder is Mr. John Manners, of the same place.

MEMORIAL HALL, SEAHAM HARBOUR.—On the 22nd inst. the Marchioness of Londonderry opened the Robert Candlish Memorial Hall. The hall is built from designs by Mr. Frank Caws, of Sunderland, and is of red brick relieved with terra-cotta around the windows and doors. It has its main entrance in Candlish-terrace. The interior comprises a large hall on the basement, and on the right side is a room fitted out as a library, and available for games and recreation. Upstairs is a reading-room and a committee-room. The windows in the basement are of stained glass.

SANITARY AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

THE SANITARY AND HEALTH CONGRESS IN PARIS.—Mr. E. Tidman, 34, Victoria-street, writes:—"I have been officially requested by the French Society of Sanitary Engineers and Architects (of which I have the honour to be a member) to invite all English Sanitary Inspectors to attend and assist at the above Congress, which is to be held in Paris from July 7 to July 13 next. I have also been appointed to represent the Sanitary Inspectors' Association thereat, and have made arrangements with Messrs. T. Cook and Son for the journey to and from Paris, and hotel accommodation whilst there, at most reasonable rates. Any inspectors desiring to join the party can have full particulars on application to me. The Congress promises to be a brilliant one, supported as it is by the Ministers of the "Interior," of "Commerce," and of "Public Works" of the French Republic, as well as the leading sanitarians in France. I trust, although the time is short, that all sanitary inspectors and others interested in sanitary work will endeavour to attend."

PONTEFRACT RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY: GLASSHOUGHTON DRAINAGE.—Mr. W. B. Clerke, M.Inst.C.E., held a Local Government inquiry at Glasshoughton on the 21st inst., into an application for power to borrow 5,000*l*. for a scheme of drainage and sewage treatment for the parish. Mr. Malcolm Paterson, M.Inst.C.E., explained the proposed works and method of sewage treatment, which will be by precipitation in tanks, and filtration on two acres of land.

MINGARY PIER, ARDNAMURCHAN.—The new pier at Mingary has recently been completed. Mr. John Adams, Glasgow, was the contractor; Mr. Wolfe Brenan, C.E., Oban, architect; and Mr. Marshall, inspector of works. The pier is chiefly of concrete, and faced with timber. The frontage extends to nearly 60 ft., and the depth at low water is nearly 12 ft.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—The Conseil Supérieur des Beaux-Arts has awarded the Ville de Paris prize to M. Georges Bareau, sculptor, for his plaster group "Pour le

Drapeau," exhibited at the Champs Elysées Salon. ——At the Louvre the galleries set apart for the fine collection of Chinese porcelain presented by M. Grandidier have just been opened. M. Grandidier also intends to offer to the Museum a collection of Japanese ceramic work valued at 80,000 francs, and which include 800 separate examples. ——The approaching demolition of the Mazas prison will leave a large empty space of ground near the Gare de Lyon, on which it is intended to build a large hall for spectacular displays.——There is talk of the much-desired completion of the Boulevard Haussmann being carried out, by the formation of a proprietary syndicate.——The monument to the "Victimes du Devoir" at Courbevoie, has just been solemnly inaugurated. It has been carried out after the designs of M. Leroux, architect, M. Ségoffin, as sculptor, has assisted in the decorative work.——The Prefect of the Seine has taken in hand the complete reorganisation of the "Service de la Voirie" of Paris. In view of this new organisation, M. Legros has been appointed inspecting architect-in-chief, and M. Pierron his assistant.——The museum of ceramic work at Sèvres has received the addition of an example of terra-cotta of the Renaissance epoch, found at Poitou.——As M. Mercié's statue of Jeanne d'Arc for Domrémy cannot be finished till 1897, it is proposed to carry out the ceremony of inauguration with the plaster model which was exhibited at the Salon.——A new post and telegraph establishment has been opened at St. Nazarre.——The Art Society of Aix, in Provence, will open an art exhibition shortly.——The death is announced, at Mantes, of the sculptor Pierre Edouard Charrier, whose son, M. Henri Charrier, is known as a talented painter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION CURRICULUM AND THE INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.—A deputation from the Architectural Association—consisting of the President, Mr. W. D. Caröe, the ex-President, Mr. E. W. Mountford; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Banister F. Fletcher and Mr. F. R. Farrow—was received on the 17th inst. by the Board of Examiners, of the Institute of Architects. The deputation stated the views of the Association Committee respecting the periods at which the Examinations are now held, and described the Spring Examinations, usually held in March, as especially inconvenient to members going through the Curriculum of the Association. A suggestion that the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations might in future take place at the end of June and commencement of July was thereupon made, and after due consideration was thought a convenient period for members of the Association, some of whom at that time would have come to the end of their respective educational courses, and would be prepared to apply for admission to the Examinations of the Institute. No desire was expressed on the part of the deputation to alter the period at which the Autumn Examinations are now held. The Board, having acquiesced in these views, recommended the Council to adopt them, adding that it was most desirable to meet the wishes of the Architectural Association in this matter. The result is that, during the coming session, the Examinations will be held in November-December, 1895, and June-July, 1896—the exact dates for which will be published next month. Revised circulars and application-forms embodying the several modifications are now in the printers' hands.—*Journal of the Institute.*

BUILDING REGULATIONS IN STOCKHOLM.—It may be of interest to quote the following building regulations in force in Stockholm:—1. First-class houses must be constructed of either stone or brick; 2. The stairs of all such houses must be either of stone or iron, and fixed in stone walls from cellar to attic, having at least a thickness of one foot; 3. Cellars must be constructed of massive stone arches, founded in mortar or cement, and must support the ground or basement floor. This floor should be constructed of iron beams, and the spaces between filled with broken brick, gravel, mortar, or clay, rendering it fireproof; 4. The atttic must be constructed of fireproof masonry filled in between the beams of the upper surface, constructed of bricks, or tiles sunk in mortar or cement, forming a continuous solid floor over the beams; 5. Iron doors sunk in stone doorways shall be fixed for the closing of attic as well as cellar, and these doors locked at night to arrest draught in case of fire; 6. Where elevators are permitted, the shaft must be constructed of solid masonry, and all doors opening upon the shaft must be of iron, and close automatically; 7. Roofs must be covered with tiles, slates, or sheets of metal; 8. The external walls of the house must be fireproof, and at least a foot in thickness; 9. The height of a building should, in general, not exceed the width of the street, and in no case exceed 68 ft.; 10. Only two-thirds of a plot of land must be built upon, leaving one-third for open spaces, but in the case of corner-plots the houses may cover three-fourths of the area; 11. All flues and chimneys must be of ample size; 12. They must be regularly swept and regularly inspected officially.

THE "LIGHTNING" BOLT.—The "Future" Bolt Syndicate send us a specimen of this bolt, which does not exactly merit its special title, as it would take longer to close than an ordinary barrel-bolt; but as an inside bolt for a front door, which is what it is specially intended for, it is most efficient and very scientifically constructed, and affords absolute security except from actual breakage.

"WALKS IN BELGIUM."—A new edition of this useful little handbook for tourists, published at 30, Fleet-street, has been issued. A series of maps has been added to the new issue.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At the meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday last, attempts were made to reverse the decision arrived at, at the previous meeting, by which the principle was condemned of continuous working throughout the twenty-four hours while carrying out necessary street reparations in the chief thoroughfares of the City. The resolutions to rescind were lost by majorities nearly as large as those by which the principle of continuous working had been previously condemned; but in the course of the discussion a middle course was suggested, which met with more ready acceptance. The Engineer was asked to consider and report upon the practicability of carrying on street repairs in two shifts of eight hours each, from four or five a.m. to eight or nine p.m., this method of working to be applied to all leading thoroughfares if it could be carried out at a reasonable cost. A discussion then followed as to the lighting of streets of secondary importance, whether it should be by some form of electric-light or by incandescent gas-burners. On behalf of the latter method, an estimate had been sent in by a firm, stating, on the basis of experiments extending over a long period in Paris, that a reduction of 50 per cent. upon the ordinary gas-lamps could be effected, and that the cost of lighting by incandescent gas-burners could be carried out at one-eighth the cost of electric lighting for equal candle-power. The unsatisfactory results given by experiments made in Aldermanbury and Basinghall-street, with various forms of electric lighting, led to the instruction of Mr. Preece and the City's electrical inspector, Mr. Voysey, to formulate a scheme which it is now proposed to try experimentally in order to establish data for estimates, in Bow-lane, Watling-street, and other minor streets on three different principles of electric lighting, and it was at Tuesday's meeting resolved to add, as a fourth method, the proposed incandescent gas system in two other contiguous streets.

THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY.—The annual examination for "shop and outdoor foremen," &c., was held at Carpenters' Hall on June 19-22. The examiners were Mr. F. C. Penrose, Professor Banister Fletcher, and Professor T. Roger Smith. The following is a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit:—First Class: H. C. Grubb (silver medal); W. H. Masters and S. A. Switzer, (bronze medals); W. H. Betambeau; Jas. Williamson. Second Class; W. J. Bailey; H. G. Owen; J. S. Knight; W. S. Sharpin; G. S. Woods; G. F. Hicks; Jas. Cluff.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—The third annual exhibition of the Photographic Salon will open at the Dudley Gallery on Monday, September 30, to remain open till November 2.

WEST-COUNTRY SCULPTURE WORK FOR INDIA.—Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., of Bombay, has just visited the studios of Messrs. Harry Hems & Sons for the purpose of inspecting the sculpture now in hand there for the new premises of the Standard Life Assurance Company, at present erecting from Mr. Stevens's designs in Dalhousie-square, Calcutta. The work that Messrs. Hems are engaged upon is, in the main, the colossal sculpture in stone for the main façade. The principal feature of this is a large pediment, 30 ft. long and 7 ft. high. Therein, grouped in various attitudes, are seen the Ten Virgins, all carved in the round, and each individual figure over 6 ft. high. The central group are the five wise virgins. In contrast to these happy maidens are the other virgins on either side. Another statue, yet in the clay, represents Atlas bearing upon his bent shoulders the Globe. Two other large statues are entitled respectively "Life" and "Death."

STATUE TO CROMWELL.—Following the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the proposed statue to Cromwell, the *Daily Chronicle* expressed its willingness to receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting the statue, with the result that the money has already been promised. Arrangements for the erection of the statue are in progress, and a commission has already been given to Mr. Thornycroft, who will at once proceed with the design.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS.—The fifth session of this Congress, which originated in Belgium in 1885 (the date of the National Jubilee), and has been continued by sessions held in Milan (1887), Paris (1889), and St. Petersburg (1892), was formally opened, in the presence of about 1,000 delegates from all the leading railway administrations in the world, by the Prince of Wales on Wednesday last, at the Imperial Institute. M. Dubois, President of the Permanent Committee (Director of the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat Belge), and Mr. Bryce, M.P. (representing the Board of Trade), subsequently addressed the assembly, the latter quoting some remarkable statistics to show the wonderful expansion of the railway interests of the United Kingdom during the last thirty years. The capital invested in them now amounted to 1,000,000,000*l.* sterling, or one-sixth of that of the whole of the railways in the world. Last year 900,000,000 passengers were here carried, without counting season-ticket holders, who numbered 1,574,000; while in the same period 325,000,000 of tons of merchandise had been carried over the British railways. Not only land traffic, but water carriage, had developed enormously throughout the world in the railway period which began but a little over half a century ago. Already railways had broken down caste in India, and they were making the world of to-day practically smaller than the little world known to our ancestors twenty centuries ago, while their influence in the future on the welfare of mankind was absolutely incalculable.——Lord Stalbridge (London and North-Western Railway) was elected President, and Sir Henry Oakley, Secretary of the Congress, and afterwards the various sections proceeded to the election of their own Presidents and principal officers. In the evening a reception was held at the Foreign Office, when many hundreds of the delegates were presented to Mr. Bryce, the outgoing President of the Board of Trade. Until Monday morning, when the work of the sections will commence, the foreign delegates will spend the interval in visits to Crewe, Manchester, Liverpool, Darlington, Derby, Swindon, Cardiff, and other railway centres, for which free excursions have been organised.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—An excursion of this Society was recently made to Darenth, in Kent, to inspect the recently-discovered Roman Villa there. The members were received by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society. As we devoted an article to Darenth recently, on the occasion of a visit of the Kent Archæological Society, it is unnecessary to return to the subject further at present.

CARDIFF EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the building committee of the Cardiff Exhibitionwas held at the Cardiff Town Hall on the 25th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Lascelles Carr. An application was received from Mr. J. T. Crayber, Canton, to be installed as clerk of the works of the Exhibition buildings. Mr. Seward said he did not see that a clerk of the works was required, and the matter was thereupon deferred for later consideration. A letter was then read from Mr. J. A. Sant, Hon. Secretary of the Fine Art Section, asking for further space for art exhibits. A discussion arose as to the patronage this department was likely to receive at the hands of the public. Mr. W. S. Ogden thought that as much room should be given this form of exhibit as possible. In Bristol, he said, it was the art show which was chiefly accountable for the success of their exhibition. People would come to see pictures if they did not come to see anything else. The other members of the committee expressed a different opinion, and it was resolved that the space allotted to the art exhibition could not at present be extended. Mr. T. H. Riches suggested that all those portions of the Exhibition for which steam would need to be used should be arranged close together or in one neighbourhood. He alluded to the machinery, mining, maritime, and agricultural departments, for all of which steam would be required. If those sections which he had enumerated were not placed in proximity one with another they would have steam all over the building, and this would spoil the whole Exhibition. A new design for the Exhibition entrance was presented by Mr. Seward, the plan showing a structure of Oriental design with five domes.

LEGAL.

ACTION IN CHANCERY DIVISION

FOR OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS OF LIGHT TO TWO HOUSES AT EXETER.

THE case of Harding *v.* The Exeter Corporation came before Mr. Justice Romer in the Chancery Division last week, it being an action brought by the plaintiff, a draper at Honiton, against the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city and county of Exeter, for a mandatory injunction and damages in respect of an alleged obstruction to the access of light to two houses belonging to him in Bradwinch-place, Exeter. It was alleged that the obstruction was caused by the defendants building on some vacant ground an extension of the Queen-street Museum.

His Lordship, after hearing a mass of evidence of the usual contradictory character, in giving judgment, said that although the statements as to the damage done to the plaintiff's houses was somewhat exaggerated, he was of opinion that the plaintiff's light had been interfered with to a substantial extent. The access of light to the windows had been interfered with to such an extent as to render the houses substantially less comfortable and enjoyable, and less convenient for the purposes of occupation than they were before the erection of the defendants' new buildings. There was no doubt that the plaintiff's expert witnesses had greatly over-estimated the amount of damage done; but, on the other hand, the defendants' witnesses were wrong in saying that there was no damage whatever. Taking everything into consideration he should assess the damages at the sum of 100*l.*, and order the defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs of the action, except so far as they had been increased by the plaintiff claiming a mandatory injunction. Such increase in the defendants' costs by the claim to be paid by the

plaintiff, the costs on that head being set off against the others.

Mr. Oswald, Q.C., and Mr. St. John Clerke appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; while Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Kenyon Parker represented the defendants.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Association of Municipal and County Engineers.—Annual Meeting, Halifax (continued).

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Architectural Association.—Visit to Audley End, Essex, and to the Parish Church of Saffron Walden.

Association of Municipal and County Engineers.—Annual Meeting, Halifax (concluded).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works' Institution.—8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Liverpool Engineering Society.—Excursion to the Snowdon Mountain Rack Railway, in North Wales.

RECENT PATENTS:

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

9,455.—PRESERVATIVE WASH: *R. Hauers.*—A wash for buildings having surfaces of sandstone, limestone, tufa, or other porous material. The method is to apply first, an alcoholic solution of oleic-potash-soap, and afterwards a solution of acetate of alumina.

11,788.—CEMENT-SIFTER: *C. Blyth.*—An apparatus connected with the manufacture of cement and lime. Relates to the employment of a sifter, of hexagonal shape, in cross-section, and composed of a number of panels or frames, which hold the wire gauze through which the material is sifted. The sifter is placed obliquely, and receives a rotary motion by suitable means. A feed is provided for conveying the material unto the sieve, and to prevent "ditching" of the mesh, one or more hammers are provided to strike the sieve, the jarring thus produced preventing any accumulation of the material. A blast of cold air may also be introduced from the discharge end for cooling such materials as are applied hot.

12,383.—BRICKS: *M. Ahern.*—Relates to the glazing or enamelling of bricks by applying a composition of pulverised arsenic glass and waste ceramic material along with various proportions of alkaline carbonates, and nitrates, also tin, lead, and bismuth powders. The mixture is reduced to a fine powder and spread upon the bricks before they are compressed. The composition may also be applied to iron.

13,292.—WATER-CLOSETS: *T. Twyford.*—Pertains to single-trapped water-closets, and is designed to ensure greater efficiency in flushing. The pan is provided with a flushing-rim, and has an open bottom, which is in direct communication with the trap, consisting of a nearly-upright bend and continued into a like descending passage which terminates in the soil-pipe. The passages constitute the two legs of the syphon, the upward passage also forming the seal of trap. That part of the flushing-rim, situated over the bend of the syphon, is formed into a double-chambered box, with a main trunk passage leading from the primary chamber, terminating in the rim-supply and sluicing branches. The sluice branch is bent so that its nozzle enters the extreme lower part of the ascending leg, so that a stream of water from said nozzle rushes up the trap-passage and eventually starts the syphonage.

13,607.—PAVING-BLOCKS: *R. Ardagh.*—Relates to the formation of wood paving-blocks and methods of attaching them together. The blocks are made into small bars of various sizes, so arranged as to break the joints, and held together by inserting iron hoop, hard wood, or wire in grooves or through holes in the bars.

14,133.—TRAPS AND CHANNELS: *J. Barron.*—Pertains to improvements in interceptor and disconnecting-traps and adjoining channels. Consists of an interceptor-trap having a chamber formed by an arm of the trap, and affording a means of access for unstopping the drain beyond the outlet. Two covers are provided for this inspection-chamber, one being situated in the bottom end of the forcing-arm and the other on the outside, the two being preferably connected with a metal rod. Modifications are also made in the shape of the deflector or splayed inlet to the mouth of the trap. The straight channel is formed with a broad flat base, and upper edges grooved. An improved curved channel is made with its sides curved or folded over towards each other, the curve on the outer side of the bend being higher than that on the inner. The hollow of this channel is formed with a gradual slope from the inner side.

14,145.—FLOORS: *J. Golding.*—Relates to fireproof floor, and ceilings, composed of supporting beams, on which rest a series of curved metal arches, concrete spans connecting the arches and covering the spaces between them, and a binding web of open-work metal, consisting of continuous sheets extending across the series of arches and embedded in the concrete.

14,310.—BOLT: *R. Waugh.*—A bolt for fastening windows, doors, &c., is composed of two parts; one has a sliding bolt, which enters a socket in the other part, and engages with a spring catch, which works automatically, and can be disengaged by pressing a rod.

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

JUNE 10.—11,321, A. Baker, Self-acting Ventilator.—11,328, A. Rider, Sliding-sash Windows.—11,344 H. Thomson, Flushing Water-closets.—11,353, A. Cowie, Cutterheads for Woodworking Machinery.

JUNE 11.—11,362, H. Fuller, Nails.—11,379, T. Coppock, jun., Varnish or Lacquer.—11,410, H. Clarke, Window or Door Fastening.—11,432. G. Green, Adjustable Rule-gauge.

JUNE 12.—11,456, C. Bielefeld, Mitre Sawing-frames, or Saw Guide-frame for Mitreing.—11,459, F. Brooke, "Silica" Bricks.—11,462, F. Golby, Slow Combustion Stoves.—11,470, F. Kessler, Springless Automatic Door-closing Device.

JUNE 13.—11,495, C. Field, Ventilators and Chimney-tops.

JUNE 14.—11,568, M. Syer, Drain-pipe Stopper.—11,570, B. Johnson, Planing or Cutting Stone, &c.—11,571, W. Snelgrove and R. Goyne, Water-pipes.—11,586, H. Doulton and A. Smith, Tiles.—11,601, M. Law, Sash-fastener.—11,622, G. de Bruyn, Artificial Stone.

JUNE 15.—11,650, A. and T. Sabine, Drum for use in the Manufacture of Earthenware Pipes, &c.—11,688, A. Lundberg and others, Kilns.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

9,170, J. Kalix, senior, Floor for Baking Ovens.—9,421, A. East, Clutch for Lifting Stone.—9,443, P. Bright, Water-closets.—9,468, J. Jones, Brickmaking Machinery.—9,491, J. Meyers, Angle Grip for Sash-frames.—9,668, J. Watt, Syphon Flushing Cisterns.—10,138, E. Preston, Waste Preventer Flushing Cisterns.—10,260, J. Conlong, Door-latches.—10,468, A. Roberts, Substitute for Tiles for the Covering of Walls, &c.—10,487, J. Midgley, Weather Bars or Draught-excluders for Doors and Hinged Windows.—10,617, J. Fearon and E. Lynch, Slating and Tiling.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

(Open to Opposition for Two Months.)

11,820, J. Nicholls and T. Crooke, Window-sash Holder.—12,915, E. Weidlich, Ventilating Railway Tunnels.—13,328, J. Onions, Kilns.—19,929, D. Smith, Hinges for Doors.—1,228, J. Jones, Ventilators.—2,876, R. Leal, Intercepting Trap for Disconnecting House Drains from Sewers.—6,488, P. McKenzie, Frames and Cases for Window-sashes and Blinds.—8,549, W. Echstein and J. Willmore, Metal Laths.—9,212, J. Anthon, Band-saw Machines.—9,340, A. Brookes, Securing Door-knobs or Handles on their Spindles.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

JUNE 13.—By *Driver & Co.* (at Birmingham): Haye Farm, Studley, Warwick, 199a. 1r. 8p., f., 4,000*l.*; an enclosure of land adjoining, 3r. 27p., f., 40*l.*; the Post-office, and a plot of building land, 36p., f., 100*l.*; enclosures of land adjoining Studley Mill, 31a. 2r. 37 p., f., 1,300*l.*; Field Farm and part of Moathouse Farm, 143a. 3r. 20p., f., 1,950*l.*; Pratt's Farm, 12a. 3r. 22p., f., 410*l.*; two enclosures of land, 13a. 3r. 4p., f., 255*l.*; three freehold houses, r. 31*l.*, 400*l.*; a cottage and enclosure of land at Mappleborough Green, 6a. 1r. 21p., f., 280*l.*; a plot of garden ground at Mappleborough Green, 1r. 16p., f., 20*l.*

JUNE 17.—By *W. Ashmole:* Profit rental of 39*l.* 10s., for 78 yrs., Vaughan-rd., Stratford, 450*l.*; 292, Romford-rd., Forest Gate, u.t. 908 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 100*l.*, 1,400*l.*; 296, Romford-rd., Stratford, u.t. 87 yrs., g.r. 31*l.* 10s., r. 50*l.*, 300*l.*; plot of building land, High-rd., Ilford, f., 92*l.*; 6 cottages and 2 pieces of land, High-rd., Chadwell, f., 92*l.*—By *W. A. Blakemore:* F.g.r. of 5*l.*, Star-rd., Fulham, reversion in 15 yrs., 195*l.*; f.g.r. of 14*l.*, Brackenbury-rd., East Finchley, reversion in 84 yrs., 360*l.*; f g.r. of 36*l.* 10s., Hamilton-rd., reversion in 84 yrs., 920*l.*; f.g.r. of 26*l.* 5s., Sugden-ter., reversion in 84 yrs., 777*l.*; 42 and 44, Townshend-rd., Richmond, u.t. 45 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 8s., r. 44*l.*, 450*l.*; 1 and 3, Yonge Pk., Finsbury Pk., u.t. 56 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 10s., r. 99*l.*, 850*l.*; 10 and 11, Chalk Farm-rd., Kentish Town, u.t. 35½ yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 160*l.*, 1,400*l.*; 1 and 7, Grange-rd., u.t. 35½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 68*l.*, 47 *l.*; 22, Leybourne-rd., u.t. 35½ yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 58*l.*, 580*l.*—By *Elliott, Son, & Boyton:* 35, St. Mary Abbott's-ter., Kensington, u.t. 9 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 80*l.*, 365*l.*; 295 and 297, Goldhawk-rd., Shepherd's Bush, u.t. 33¾ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 68*l.*, 610*l.*—By *Green & Son:* 26, Craven-ter., Hyde Pk., f., r. 130*l.*, 2,300*l.*; 25, Craven-ter., f., r. 148*l.*, 2,400*l.*—By *Herring, Son, & Daw:* 66, 67, and 68, Shaftesbury-st., Hoxton, u.t. 7 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, r. 114*l.*, 235*l.*; i.g.r. of 11*l.*, Eagle Wharf-rd., u.t. 35¾ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, 38*l.*; "St. Paul's," Park-rd., Barnet, and residence adjoining, f., r. 107*l.* 10s., 1,250*l.*—By *Jones, Lang, & Co.:* "White Waltham Grove," White Waltham, Berks, and 12 acres, 1,460*l.*; two freehold cottages and enclosure of land, 5 acres, 565*l.*—By *Tyser & Chamberlain:* 14, Marlborough-rd., Gunnersbury, u.t. 81 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, e.r. 70*l.*, 600*l.*; 56, Wiltshire-rd., Brixton, u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 11*l.*, r. 60*l.*, 450*l.*; 283, Coldharbour-lane, u.t. 27 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 65*l.*, 350*l.*; "The Angel" public-house, Coldharbour-lane, u.t. 57 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 100*l.*, 1,250*l.*; 38 and 40, Charlwood-st., Pimlico, u.t. 33 yrs., g.r. 16*l.*, r. 130*l.*, 900*l.*; 132, Earl's Court-rd., Kensington, u.t. 78 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 200*l.*, 3,850*l.*; Farnell Mews, stabling premises, u.t. 78 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 40*l.*, 380*l.*; 68, Brookville-rd., Fulham, u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 28*l.*, 250*l.*; 35, Heathfield-gdns., Chiswick, u.t. 83 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., r. 38*l.*, 350*l.*—By *Thomas, Peyer, & Miles:* "The Turk's Head" public-house, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, u.t. 19 yrs., g.r. 50*l.*, 150*l.*; "The Hop-pole" beerhouse, Shirlock-st., u.t. 12 yrs., g.r. 40*l.*, 350*l.*; "The Rose and Crown" beerhouse, Pope-st., u.t. 5 yrs., g.r. 18*l.* 4s., 200*l.*; "The Why Not Inn," Piddock-st., u.t. 9 yrs., g.r. 30*l.*, r. 45*l.* 10s., 190*l.*—By *S. Walker & Runtz:* 3, 5, 7, and 9, Pownall-rd., Dalston, u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 13*l.*, r. 112*l.*, 940*l.*; 2 to 10 even, Broke-rd., u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 144*l.*, 1,125*l.*; 37, 39, 41, and 43, Tower-st., Hackney, u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 16*l.*, r. 104*l.*, 860*l.*; 43 and 45, Fellow's-st., Kingsland, u.t 10 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, r. 48*l.*, 140*l.*; 57, Fellow's-st., u.t. 9 yrs., g.r. 2*l.*, r. 24*l.*, 80*l.*—By *Worsfold & Hayward:* I.g.r. of 30*l.*, Craven-ter., Bayswater, u.t. 42 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, 440*l.*; 3, Kingdon-rd., Hampstead, u.t. 86 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., r. 52*l.* 10s., 410*l.*—By *Wallet & Morris:* A plot of freehold land, Nether-st., Finchley, 355*l.*

JUNE 18.—By *C. H. Brown:* 114 and 116, Horseferry-rd., Westminster, u.t. 9 yrs., g.r. 13*l.*, 200*l.*; 12, 14, and 16, Vincent-st., u.t. 13¾ yrs., g.r. 18*l.*, 265*l.*—By *J. Hibbard & Sons:* Stable premises, Elm-ter., Hackney, u.t. 31 yrs., g.r. 3*l.*, r. 15*l.*, 150*l.*—By *E. Holsworth:* 2 and 4, Grazebrook-rd., Stoke Newington, u.t. 66 yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 15s., r. 72*l.*, 665*l.*; 6 and 8, Grazebrook-rd., u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 72*l.*, 690*l.*—By *A. Richards:* "Bury House" and stabling, Bury-st., Edmonton, f., 900*l.*—By *Bean, Burnett, & Eldridge:* 228 and 230, High-rd., Turnham Green, u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 120*l.*, 1,360*l.*; St. Vincent's Lodge, Hanwell, f., 1,160*l.*; 44, Paulton-sq., Chelsea, u.t. 52 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 50*l.*, 540*l.*; 18, Dayton-grove, Peckham, u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 10s., 220*l.*; 53, 59, and 63, Saxon-rd., Selhurst, u.t. 84 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 82*l.*, 660*l.*—By *Henry & Latchford:* 10, Cautley-ave., Clapham, u.t. 89 yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 10s., r. 50*l.*, 400*l.*; 133, Elms-rd., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 36*l.*, 340*l.*—By *Debenham, Tewson, & Co.:* F.g.r. of 21*l.*, Stowe-rd., Shepherd's Bush, reversion in 82 yrs., 525*l.*; "White Lodge," Holden-rd., Finchley, f., r. 85*l.*, 1,350*l.*; freehold building site, Holden-rd., 3 a. 15 p., 600*l.*—By *Thurgood & Martin:* 218, Long-lane, Bermondsey, f., r. 38*l.*, 500*l.*—By *Geo. Stockings:* 50, 52, and 54, Zetland-st., Bromley-by-Bow, u.t. 70 yrs., g.r. 13*l.* 10s., r. 93*l.* 12s., 585*l.*; 83a, 83b, 83c, and 83d, Teviot-st., u.t. 80 yrs., g.r. 17*l.*, r. 124*l.* 16s., 780*l.*; 31, Venue-st., u.t. 80 yrs., g.r. 3*l.*, r. 28*l.* 12s., 195*l.*; 61 to 81 (odd), Venue-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 41*l.* 5s., r. 315*l.* 8s., 1,953*l.*; 30 to 66 (even), Venue-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 39*l.* 10s., r. 545*l.* 12s., 3,500*l.*; 8 to 24 (even), Venus-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 27*l.*, r. 262*l.* 12s., 1,800*l.*; 85, 87, 89, 91, and 91A, Teviot-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 23*l.*, r. 132*l.* 12s., 830*l.*; 1 to 35, Uamvar-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 63*l.*, r. 468*l.*, 3,205*l.*; 80 to 88 even, Spey-st., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 117*l.*, 805*l.*; 2 to 16 even, Ailsa-st., u.t. 79 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 12s., r. 187*l.* 4s., 1,290*l.*

JUNE 19.—By *G. F. Box & Co.:* 5 and 11, Malvern-rd., Dalston, u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 13*l.*, r. 76*l.*, 520*l.*—By *S. Woodcock:* 39, Pascal-st., Wandsworth, and a g.r. of 34*l.* 8s., u.t. 13¼ yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, 100*l.*; i.g.r. of 68*l.* 10s., Pascal-st., u.t. 12½ yrs., g.r. 38*l.* 10s., 100*l.*; 15 to 35 odd, Pascal-st., u.t. 13¼ yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, 235*l.*—By *Baxter, Payne, & Lepper:* 85, 87, and 89, The Broadway, Bexley Heath, f., r. 116*l.*, 2,560*l.*; 60, West Chislehurst Pk., Eltham, u.t. 90 yrs., g.r. 13*l.*, r. 65*l.*, 500*l.*—By *Foster & Cranfield:* 161 and 163, Peckham Pk.-rd., Peckham, f., r. 72*l.*, 1,250*l.*; 15A, 16, 17, 18, and 45, Radnor-street, and stabling premises, u.t. 45 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 13s., 950*l.*—By *Frank Jolly & Co.:* 2, Cricketfield-road, Clapton, f., r. 33*l.*, 460*l.*; 57, Down's-rd., f., r. 100*l.*, 1,420*l.*; 89, Malmesbury-rd., Bow, u.t. 51¼ yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, r. 28*l.*, 270*l.*—By *Hobson, Richards, & Co.:* "The Hawthornes," Oakleigh Pk., and 2 r. 25 p., f., 1,435*l.*; "Oakwood," Richmond-rd., Barnet, f., r. 100*l.*, 1,650*l.*—By *Mark Lidll & Son:* 46, 48, 50, and 52, Disraeli-rd., Forest Gate, f., r. 120*l.*, 1,650*l.*; 41, 43, 46, and 48, Olinda-rd., Stamford Hill, u.t. 84 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, 620*l.*—By *J. Hibbard & Sons:* 34, Matthias-rd., Stoke Newington, u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., 450*l.*; 11, Allerton-rd., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 7s., r. 40*l.*, 440*l.*

[*Contractions used in these Lists.*—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground-rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; e.r. for estimated rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; yd. for yard, &c.]

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

TIMBER.

Greenheart, B.G.	ton	8/0/0 9/0/0
Teak, E.I.	load	10/0/0 16/0/0
Sequoia, U.S. ft. cu		1/10 2/0
Ash, Canada	load	2/15/0 4/0/0
Birch, do.		2/5/0 3/10/0
Elm, do.		3/10/0 4/15/0
Fir, Dantsic, &c.		1/15/0 3/10/0
Oak, do.		2/15/0 4/15/0
Canada		6/0/0 7/10/0
Pine, Canada red		0/0/0 0/0/0
Do. Yellow		2/15/0 5/0/0
Lath, Dantsic, fath		4/10/0 5/10/0
St. Petersburg.		5/0/0 6/10/0
Wainscot, Riga, &c., log		3/0/0 5/5/0
Odessa, crown		3/0/0 5/5/0
Deals, Finland		
2nd & 1st std	100	7/0/0 8/10/0
Do. 4th & 3rd	..	7/0/0 8/0/0
Do. Riga		7/0/0 8/0/0
St. Petersburg, 1st yellow		9/10/0 12/0/0
Do. 2nd yellow		7/10/0 9/0/0
Do. white		8/0/0 9/10/0
Swedish		7/0/0 15/10/0
White Sea		7/10/0 15/0/0
Canada, Pine 1st		22/0/0 24/0/0
Do. do. 2nd		16/10/0 17/10/0
Do. do. 3rd, &c.		8/5/0 10/10/0
Do. Spruce, 1st	..	9/0/0 10/10/0
Do. do. 3rd and 2nd		6/10/0 7/10/0
New Brunswick		6/0/0 7/0/0
Battens, all kinds		5/0/0 21/0/0
Flooring boards, sq., 1 in. prep. 1st		0/9/6 0/14/6
Do. 2nd		0/6/6 0/11/6
Other qualities—		0/4/6 0/7/6
Cedar, Cuba	..ft.	/3 /4
Honduras, &c.		/3 /4½
Mahogany, Cuba		/3½ /6
St. Domingo, cargo av.		/3½ 1/0
Mexican do. do.		/3 /4
Tobasco do. do.		/3½ /6
Honduras do.	..	/3½ /5½
Box, Turkey	ton	4/0/0 15/0/0
Rose, Rio		7/0/0 16/0/0
Bahia		6/0/0 15/0/0
Satin, St. Domingo		0/0/5 0/1/0

TIMBER (*continued*).

Satin, Porto Rico	0/0/6	0/1/6
Walnut, Italian	0/0/3½	0/0/7

METALS.

Iron—Pig, in Scotland	ton	2/3/9½ 0/0/0
Bar, Welsh, in London		5/12/6 5/15/0
Do. do. at works in Wales		5/2/6 5/5/0
Do. Staffordshire, in London		6/0/0 6/10/0
COPPER—British cake and ingot		45/0/0 45/10/0
Best selected	..	46/0/0 46/10/0
Sheets, strong	..	52/0/0 0/0/0
Chili bars		42/6/3 42/11/3
YELLOW METAL		0/0/4½ 0/0/4¾
LEAD—Pig, Spanish	ton	20/10/0 0/0/0
English com. brands		20/8/9 20/11/3
Sheet, English, 6 lbs. per sq. ft. and upwards	..	21/10/0 0/0/0
Pipe		22/0/0 0/0/0
ZINC—English sheet	ton	28/10/0 0/0/0
Vieille Montagne		19/10/0 0/0/0
TIN—Straits		£2/10/0 £3/0/0
Australian		63/5/0 63/15/0
English Ingots		63/10/0 66/0/0
Banca		63/10/0 64/0/0
Billiton		63/0/0 63/10/0

OILS.

Linseed	ton	21/7/6 21/12/6
Cocoanut, Cochin		24/10/0 24/15/0
Do. Ceylon		22/10/0 22/15/0
Palm, Lagos		22/12/0 0/0/0
Rapeseed, English pale		23/0/0 0/0/0
Do. brown		21/5/0 21/10/0
Cottonseed ref.	.	18/0/0 18/5/0
Oleine		20/10/0 21/10/0
Lubricating, U.S.		5/9/0 8/6/0
Do. black		4/6/0 6/6/0
TAR—Stockholm barrel		1/0/0 1/0/6
Archangel		0/15/6 0/0/0

TENDERS.

[Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 10 *a.m. on Thursdays.*]

ABERGAVENNY.—For the erection of residence, Stanhope Park Estate, Abergavenny, for Mr. C. O. Cotton. Mr. E. A. Johnson, architect, Abergavenny. Quantities by architect:—

J. D. Williams	£2,200	H. Parfitt	£1,965
Hatherley & Carr	2,097	J. G. Thomas	1,960
J. Linton	2,050	H. Smith, Kidderminster (accepted)	1,885
W. Bowers	1,984 15		

ABERSYCHAN.—For the construction of a sewer (330 yards), High-street, Garndiffaith, for the Urban District Council. Mr. E. Cooke, surveyor, High-street, Abersychan:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
W. & A. Davies	5	9	Wm. Pardoe, Pontypool (accepted)	3	9
William Gregory	5	6	Thos. Price	1	0
P. J. L. Epps	4	3			

ABERYSTWYTH.—For the completion of lecture-room, &c., University College of Wales. Mr. T. E. Morgan, architect, 12, Baker-street, Aberystwyth:—

John Williams	£501 10	Owen Bros. (accepted)	£465
Thomas Hopkins	461 0		

[All of Aberystwyth.]

ASHTEAD.—Accepted for sundry decoration, for Mr. Jones:—
Jarvis, Surbiton £133

BLAENGWYNFI (Wales).—For the erection of twenty-five workmen's houses, for the Abergwnfi No. 1 Building Club. Messrs. Griffiths & Jones, architects, Tonypandy and Pontypridd:—

D. C. Jones & Co.	£6,250
Rowlands & Lloyd, Tonypandy (accepted)	4,125

[Several other tenders received.]

BOSHAM (Sussex).—For the erection of school buildings, &c., for the School Board. Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, architect, 62, High-street, Winchester. Quantities supplied:—

Cook	£2,587 10	Budden, Chichester*	£2,386
Longley & Co.	2,535	Peters	2,198 10
Jackson & Co.	2,428		

* Accepted subject to modification.

CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Architect, Surveyor, or Engineer.	Tenders to be delivered.
Paving and Draining several Streets	Altrincham U.D.C.	J. Stokoe	July 2
Cast-iron Pipes (1,418 yds)	Shankiin U.D.C.	L. Colenutt	do.
Police Station, &c. Aylestone Park	Leicester Corp.	Harding & Topott	do.
Additions to School and House	Tollington (Lincs) Sch. Board	J. B. Corby	do.
Bridges, near Ellesmere	Overton R.D.C.	C. Butler	do.
Pipe Sewer, Tavistock-road, &c.	Compton Giffard U.D.C	R. H. Worth	do.
Sewerage Works, Jasmine-terrace and Market-street	Aberdeen Town Coun.	W. Dyack	do.
House, Loy Farm, Cushie, Aberdeen, N.B.		Jenkins & Marr	do.
Additions to Royal Asylum, Dundee, N.B.		T. S. Robertson	do.
Schools, St. John's, Peterborough		H. M. Townsend	do.
Dwelling-house, Pitculien, Craigmyle, Aberdeen		Jenkins & Marr	do.
*Stoneware Pipe Sewer	Tottenham U.D.C	P. E. Murphy	do.
*1,000 tons of Granite	Aldershot U.D.C.	*Official*	do.
Pipe Sewers (4 miles), near Wigan	Aspull U.D.C.	do.	July 3
Three Houses, Fitzwilliam-street, Hoyland, near Barnsley	M. Jackson	W. J. Sykes	do.
House, Stables, &c. Stalker Walk, Ecclesshall	Local Indus. & Provident Society	J. Hall	do.
Farmhouses and Cottages, Wheatcroft, Bramwell	G. Gowing	A. S. Hewitt	do.
Street Works, near Wigan	Ince U.D.C.	R. Winstanley	do.
Guernsey Granite Road Metal, &c.	Northfleet U.D.C.	S. Honeycombe	do.
Granite Road Metal	Portland D.C.	E. J. Elford	do.
*Setting Two Galloway Boilers, &c.	Edmonton Union	T. E. Knightley	do.
*Asphalte Paving Works, &c.	Poplar Union	T. Gilloch	do.
Four Houses, Ferrers-road, Oswestry		F. H. Shayler	do.
Additions to Baptist Chapel, Walton-street, Aylesbury		W. F. Taylor	do.
*Sewerage Works	Arundel U.D.C.	B. Latham	do.
*Asphalte Works	Westminster Vestry	G. R. W. Wheeler	do.
*Road Works	Southend-on-Sea Corp.	H. Harlock	do.
Pipe Sewer, Bradford-road and Cross-lane	Keighley Corp.	W. H. Hopkinson	July 4
Kerbing, Channelling, &c. Evening and other streets	Failsworth (Lancs.) U.D.C	C. J. Lomax	do.
Villa, Llangattock Wharf, Crickhowell	Wm. Thomas		do.
Additions to Carlton-terrace, Golcar, Yorks		A. Shaw	do.
Alterations, &c. to Workhouse	Dungarvon Union	*Official*	do.
Buildings for Hydraulic Installation, Salford	Manchester Ship Canal	do.	July 5
Pipe Sewers, Ludworth	Durham R.D.C.	G. Gregson	do.
Waterworks	BishopStortfordU.D.C.	R. S. Scott	July 6
School, Ripley, Yorks	Sopley School Board	Hawker & Mitchell	do.
Four Cottages Sawston, Cambs	Co-op. & Indus. Soc.		do.
*Waterworks Extension	Bishop's Stortford U.D.C.	R. S. Scott	do.
Alterations, &c. to Schools, Chase-terrace	Burntwood School Bd.	D. C. Marks	July 8
Grammar School, Crossflat	Paisley (N.B.) School Board	T. G. Abercrombie	do.
Well Sinking	Leamington Corp.	W. Normanville	do.
*School and School House	Gt. Rissington School Board	*Official*	do.
*Wing to Temperate House, Kew Gardens	Coms. of H. M. Works	do.	July 9
*Painting, &c. Vauxhall Bridge	London County Council	do.	do.
*Lamp Columns and Lanterns	Wandsworth Bd. of W.	do.	do.
School, Garfield-road	Portsmouth School Bd	A. H. Bone	do.
Additions to School, St. Mark's, Woolston, Southampton	St. Mary Extra School Board	Mitchell & Co.	do.
Street Works, Scunthorpe, Lincs.		R. A. Robertson	do.
*Works at Infirmary	Hackney Union	*Official*	July 10
Public Library, Trinity-road, St. Philip's	Bristol Corp.	W. V. Gough	do.

CONTRACTS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Architect, Surveyor, or Engineer.	Tenders to be delivered.
*New Hostel, Bangor	Women's Hostel Co.	Grierson & Bellis	July 10
*Roadmaking and Paving Work	Hammersmith Vestry	H. Mair	do.
*Works to Mortuary	Lambeth Vestry	J. P. Norrington	July 11
House and Cottages at Sewage Works, New Fishbourne	Chichester Corp.	B. Latham	do.
Additions to Schools, Glinton, near Peterborough		H. M. Townsend	do.
Six Houses, Meltham, near Huddersfield, Yorks		J. Kirk & Sons	do.
School and House, Upper Lloyd-street	Moss Side (Lancs) Sch. Bd.	Potts & Co.	do.
*Painting, &c. at Workhouse	Stepney Union	G. E. Holman	do.
Sanitary Depôt and Stabling, Seymour-road	Gloucester Corp.	R. Read	July 12
*Schools, Winterbourne, Steepleton		A. T. Griffith	do.
*Enlarging Chapel, &c	Enfield Burial Board	*Official*	do.
*Laying Sewer Pipes, &c	Hartley Wintney R.D.C	do.	July 15
*Repairs, Painting, &c. Hyatt's Fields	London County Council	do.	do.
*Steel Bridge at Clapton	do.	do.	July 16
*Painting Exposed Ironwork along the Line of Northern Outfall Sewer	do.	do.	do.
Pipe Sewers	Cheadle U.D.C.	E. Sykes	July 20
*Sewerage Works	Newport (I. of W.) U.S.A.	B. Latham	do.
*Hassell's Patent Pipes, &c.	St. Anne's-on-the-Sea U.D.C.	H. Bancroft	Aug. 5
*New Schools	Parish of Wyke Regis, Dorset	Creckmay & Sons	No date
School, Hereford		W. W. Robinson	do.
School and House	Highworth (Wilts) Sch. Bd.	Bishop & Pritchett	do.
Three Houses, Woodhouse Hill, Leeds		C. F. Wilkinson	do.
Thirteen Houses and Shop, Kirkstall-road, Leeds		do.	do.
Five Houses, Bolsover, Notts		W. H. Wagstaff	do.
Pair of Houses, Station-road, Otley-road, Leeds		Fairbank & Wall	do.
Additions to Schools, Anderton-street, Morecambe	Poulton School Board	J. Marshall	do.
Additions to Wesleyan Chapel, Abertillery, Mon.		Swash & Bain	do.
Four Houses, Stuart-road, Senghenith, Aber, Glam.	John Davies		do.
Public Hall, Institute, &c. Aintree, Liverpool		F. W. Dixon	do.
*Three Terrace Villas		E. Tompkins	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Applications to be in.
*Highway and Drainage Surveyor	Hull Corp.	200*l.*	July '4
*Engineer and Surveyor	Greenwich Board of W.	400*l.*	July '9
*Temporary Assistance	Aylesbury U.D.C.		No date
*Teacher of Architecture	Leeds School of Art		do.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this Number. ***Contracts*, pp. iv., vi., viii.**, *and* xx. ***Public Appointments*, pp.** xviii. *and* **xx.**

BRIDLINGTON QUAY (Yorks.).—For the erection of calisthenic drill-hall, for Mr. G. Wortley. Mr. J. Earnshaw, architect, Wellington-road, Bridlington Quay :—

J. Sawdon	£184
J. Rennard, Bridlington Quay (accepted)	145

BRISTOL.—For proposed new schools and class-rooms and alterations and additions to the Methodist Free Church, Oxford-street, Totterdown, Bristol, for the Trustees. Mr. Wm. Paul, architect, Wells-road, Bristol. Quantities by the architect :—

	School.	Church.	Whole.
A. J. Beavan	£1,200 0	£970	£2,170
J. Hurford	996 17	1,148	2,145
Wm. Church	1,124 0	975	2,099
G. H. Wilkins *	1,088 0	980	2,068
M. Durnford	1,060 0	915	1,975

* Accepted by the Trustees.

CHELMSFORD.—For additions, &c., to grand stand, Galleywood, for the Directors. Mr. F. Whitmore, architect, 17, Duke-street, Chelmsford :—

Henry Potter	£129 10 0	A. Moss & Co	£103 15 0
Henry Kennell	122 0 0	Jas. Norrington, Broomfield *	98 17 6
Lummis & Son	111 0 0		

* Accepted.

CHILWELL (Notts.).—For the erection of school buildings, for the School Board. Mr. Fredk. Ball, architect, 5, Hound's-gate, Nottingham :—

J. Barlow	£1,593 13 11	Perks & Son	£1,401 0 0
Gilbert & Gabbittas	1,525 0 0	J. Oscroft	1,396 10 0
Shelbourne	1,459 0 0	Gill & Son	1,335 0 0
Wm. Maule	1,425 0 0	J. Cuthbert, Nottingham (accepted)	1,335 0 0
J. Cooper	1,410 0 0	J. Brown	1,317 0 0
J. H. Vickers	1,415 0 0		
G. Youngman	1,402 0 0		

CWMTILLERY (Mon.).—For additions to school buildings, Nantyglo and Cwmtillery, for the Aberystwyth School Board. Mr. Geo. Kosser, architect, Victoria Buildings, Abercarne. Quantities by Mr. R. L. Roberts :—

Cwmtillery.

A. P. Williams	£628	Davies Bros.	£467
Gaen Bros.	531	A. Richards, Newbridge (Mon.) *	429
J. Jenkins	508		

Nantyglo.

J. F. Morgan	£425	Davies Bros.	£395
J. Jenkins	330	J. Jenkins, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire *	299
A. Richards	324		

* Accepted.

DARTINGTON.—For erecting a farmhouse at Hood, from designs supplied by the proprietress, Mrs. Champermowne. Quantities by Mr. Vincent Cattermole Brown, Paignton :—

H. Mills	£985	E. Westlake, Paignton *	£930
H. P. Rabbich	941	Sincock & Blight	838

* Accepted.

DORKING.—For making up Wathen-road, for the Dorking Urban District Council. Mr. G. Somers Mathews, Surveyor :—

E. Steer	£259 17 6	Free & Sons	£220 0 0
G. A. Franks	245 1 0	W. H. Wheeler, London (accepted)	209 0 0
W. M. Woodland	225 5 0		

DURHAM.—Accepted for two class-room, Blue Coat Schools, Durham, for the Trustees. Mr. H. Henry, architect, Durham :—

W. Walton, Durham	£473 10 6

DURHAM.—Accepted for erecting eight dwelling-houses, for the Durham Co-operative Society, Limited. Mr. H. Henry, architect, Durham :—

Masonry.—J. G. Bradley	£853	0	0
Joinery.—W. Walton	579	15	0
Slating.—J. W. Blakey	102	15	0
Plastering.—J. Nesbitt	138	0	0
Plumbing.—N. Almond &	94	0	0
Painting and Glazing.—J. H. Dodd	42	16	10

[All of Durham.]

EXETER.—For the erection of a new wing for seventy-five beds at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, exclusive of heating, plumbing, &c. Mr. Charles Cole, architect, 50, High-street, Exeter :—

	A.	B.	
J. R. Gibbard	£350	£200 0	£9,888 0
W. Trevena	275	200 0	9,496 0
Lapthorne & Co.	180	—	8,000 0
J. Julian	297	300 0	7,983 0
A. E. Phillips	250	—	7,513 0
Setter Bros.	266	—	7,470 0
Westcott & Austin	375	250 0	7,470 0
Stevens & Son	300	200 0	6,997 0
E. Mudge	400	600 0	6,957 0
N. Pratt	290	225 0	6,039 0
W. Gibson	183	200 0	6,830 0
Ham & Pasmore	357	—	6,608 0
G. Herbert	120	95 5	6,528 15
Tree & Bolley, Exeter *	295	200 0	6,445 0

* Provisionally accepted.

A. Extra price for building brickwork in cement.
B. Extra price for completing the work in twelve months.

FERNDALE (Wales).—For the erection of nineteen houses, Blaenllecha. Mr. T. R. Phillips, architect, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd :—

J. L. Protheroe, Ferndale, Glam.	£3,477

GREAT YARMOUTH.—For alterations to 28, South Quay, Great Yarmouth, for the Great Yarmouth School Board. Messrs. Bottle & Olley, architects, Great Yarmouth :—

Bricklaying.

A. E. Bond	£185 0	T. Howes	£157 9
G. W. Beech	179 0	Jas. Harman *	155 0

Carpentry.

Moore & Wright	£146 0	J. Balls	£110 10
J. P. Newly	120 0	Carter & Wright *	105 0

Plumbing and Painting.

G. Harrod	£236 0	J. T. Goffin *	£139 19
J. E. Dyson	225 0		

[All of Great Yarmouth.]
* Accepted.

HALIFAX.—Accepted for the erection of retaining-wall, Hipperholme. Messrs. Jackson & Fox, architects, 22, George-street, Halifax :—

Thomas Pickles, Luddendenfoot	£326

HASTINGS.—For the construction of sewer, Silverhill, for the Rural District Council. Messrs. Jeffery & Skiller, surveyors, 11, Wellington-square, Hastings :—

Roffe & Stonham	£110	19	11
A. King	90	0	0
E. Gutsell	72	0	0
J. Piper	£68	5	0
Wm. Piper, Hastings (accepted)	58	4	0

HINDERWELL.—Accepted for new tracery windows and new floors and other works, to Hinderwell Church, Yorkshire. Messrs. R. Lofthouse & Son, architects, Middlesbro' :—

R. Hanland	£241 14

LEEDS.—Accepted for the erection of shops, Briggate and Queen's-arcade. Mr. W. G. Smithson, architect, 46, Albion-street, Leeds. Quantities by the architect :—

George Scaife, Atkinson Bros.	St. Ann-street, Leeds £1,936

LLWYNYPIA (Wales).—For the erection of two shops for Messrs. Phillips and Williams. Messrs. Griffiths & Jones, architects and surveyors, Tonypandy and Pontypridd :—

John Rees	£820	Rowlands & Lloyd, Tonypany (accepted)	£630
Pavey Bros.	680		

LONDON.—For repairs, cleaning, painting, &c., at the Cleveland-street Sick Asylum, for the Managers of the Central London Sick Asylum District. Mr. W. S. Cross, architect, 18, Outer Temple :—

Perkins	£1,896	H. Wall & Co.	£1,079
Osmond Bros.	1,676	Marchant & Hurst	994
Cheshum & Son	1,649	Nicholson	985
Wilson	1,500	C. W. Knight	980
Barber & Bellamy	1,936	Bangs	975
T. E. Mitchell	1,220	Dorrell & Co.	945
James & Co.	1,162	Vanstone	899
Knight & Son	1,097	Thompson & Beveridge *	879
Neal	1,093	J. Knight	877

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For alterations and additions to "The Chatsworth Arms," Lower Clapton, for Mr. G. T. Poole. Mr. Geo. Strevens, architect, 101, Glyn-road, Homerton, N.E. :—

F. Parsons	£1,353 0 0	G. Wales	£1,099 11 0
Simpson Bros.	1,249 17 8		

LONDON.—For the erection of a block of dwellings facing Shoreditch Churchyard (Bethnal Green improvement scheme), for the London County Council :—

J. Mowlem & Co.	£10,931	Holloway Bros.	£9,180

LONDON.—For erection of a fire-brigade station at Fulham, for the London County Council :—

J. Mowlem & Co.	£13,940	G. W. Conway & Sons	£12,223
Foster, Dicksee, & Co.	12,995	Treasure & Son	11,640
Scharien & Co.	12,272	Holloway Bros.	11,570

LONDON.—For repairs to roofs of the Saint James's Public Baths and Washhouses, Marshall-street, Golden-square, for the Commissioners, under the superintendance of Mr. Henry Monson, C.E., Surveyor to the Vestry :—

R. & J. Shiers	£144
J. B. Colwill (accepted)	£140

[Surveyor's estimate, £150.]

LONDON.—For alterations and additions to the "Adam and Eve" public-house, 14, High-street, Peckham, for Mr. E. R. Coles, of Westerham Hill, Kent. Mr. E. J. Strevens, architect, 246, Camberwell-road, S.E. :—

Courtney & Fairbairn	£1,399	Hibberd Bros.	£1,285
Edwards & Medway	1,397	King & Sons	1,225
W. L. Simpson	1,340	Simpson & Cove *	1,030
Spencer & Co.	1,300		

* Accepted.

LONDON. — For alterations and additions to "The George Canning," public-house, Grove-lane, Camberwell, S.E., for Mr. Walter Coles. Mr. E. J. Strevens, architect, No. 246, Camberwell-road, S.E. :—

Cole, Camberwell	£1,500

[No competition.]

LONDON.—For alterations and additions to the "Rye Hotel," 63, Peckham Rye, S.E., for Messrs. Thomes Bros. Mr. E. J. Strevens, architect, No. 246, Camberwell-road, S.E. :—

Lovejoy Bros., 70, Peckham Rye	£2,000

[No competition.]

GRAYS (Essex).—For the supply of granite kerbing and setts, for the Urban District Council. Mr. A. C. James, Surveyor, High-street, Grays:—

	Setts. Description.	Price per Ton. £ s. d.	Kerbing. Description.	Price per Yard. Straight. s. d.	Curved. s. d.
A. L. Brunton & Sons, North Queensferry	North Queensferry*	1 1 9	North Queensferry*	1 8	2 6
W. Hosken & Co.			Penryn	4 3	5 6
J. Shelham	Rowley Regis	1 5 3	Guernsey	3 9	4 3
Do.	Leicester	1 7 0			
Blichfeldt & Co.	Norway	1 5 6	Norway	3 3	3 9
E. Jarrett	Do.	1 3 9	Do.	3 3	3 9
S. Trickett & Sons	Do.	1 6 6	Do.	3 7½	4 1½
W. Griffiths	Guernsey	1 4 0	Do.	3 8½	4 0
J. Gordon & Sons	Irish	1 7 0	Irish	3 7	4 3
E. J. Van Praagh & Co.	Leicester	1 6 4	Norway	3 7½	4 1½
J. Mowlem & Co.	Guernsey	1 9 0	Do.	4 4½	5 1½
Nowell & Robson	Leicester	1 8 6	Leicester	5 3	5 9
Enderby and Stoney Stanton Granite Co.	Do.	1 8 6	Do.	5 1½	5 7½
Croft Granite Co.	Do.	1 8 2	Do.	5 3	6 0
W. Grimley	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	5 3	5 9
A. & F. Manuelle	Aberdeen	1 6 6	Aberdeen	5 1½	5 7½

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For making up and paving roads in the Parish of Fulham, for the Fulham Vestry. Mr. Charles Botterill, Engineer and Surveyor:—

	Stokenchurch-street					Rectory-road, Sec. II.					Draycott Mews.
	Roadway	York	Adamant	Victoria	Imperial	Roadway	York	Adamant	Victoria	Imperial	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s.
Imperial Stone Co.	—	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	90	—
Victoria Stone Co.	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
French Asphalte Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0
J. Ball	517	—	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	—
W. Griffiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 5
Nowell & Robson	481	304	—	—	—	190	117	—	—	—	—
H. J. Greenham	470	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—
J. Mears	470	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—
G. Wimpey & Co.	475	292	212	—	234	200	110	80	—	88	94 0

LONDON.—Accepted for alterations to "The Crown Tavern," 418, Mare-street, Hackney. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, architect, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
Contractor's work.—Green & Smith £1,396
Barfitting.—Heath 171
Gasfitting.—Winn 172

LONDON.—Accepted for alterations to "The Iron Bridge Tavern," East India Dock-road. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, architect, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
Contractor's work.—Simpson & Cove £1,020
Barfitting.—Heath 188
Gasfitting.—Dix 68

LONDON.—Accepted for alterations to "The White Hart Tavern," High-street, Stoke Newington. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, architect, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
Contractor's work.—Goodall £1,274
Barfitting.—Heath 580
Gasfitting.—Winn 104

LONDON.—Accepted for structural works at "The Old King's Head," Tooley-street. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
N. T. Parsons, Deptford £120

LONDON.—Accepted for alterations (first contract for structure) at "The Unicorn Tavern," High-street, Shoreditch. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, architect, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
A. Hood £966

LONDON.—Accepted for alterations at "The Britannia Tavern," 353, Wandsworth-road. Mr. R. A. Lewcock, architect, 88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.:—
Hayworth & Sons £2,685

LONDON.—For the extension of shop and erection of Warehouse in rear of 141, Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E., for Mr. Wm. F. Humphrys. Mr. J. R. Manning, architect, Milkwood Estate Office, Herne Hill, S.E. Quantities by the architect:—

	Lower Portion.	Upper Story.	Total.
F. & H. F. Higgs	£773 0 0 ..	£156 0 0 ..	£929
J. Hooper	755 0 0 ..	163 0 0 ..	918
Holliday & Greenwood	747 0 0 ..	158 0 0 ..	905
Aldridge Bros.	659 0 0 ..	156 0 0 ..	815
J. O. Richardson	658 0 0 ..	144 0 0 ..	802
Battley, Son, & Holness	634 0 0 ..	147 0 0 ..	781

LONDON.—For making alterations and additions to the "Princess Royal," Waterford-road, Fulham, for Mr. F. Adams. Mr. R. Dickinson, architect, 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.:—
Sydney Knight ..... £2,295 | Dearing & Son £2,036
Turtle & Appleton ..... 2,240 | Edwards & Medway 2,000
Beer & Gash 2,091

LONDON.—For alterations, &c., to the "Birkbeck Arms," Elthorne-road, Hornsey-rise, for Mr. F. W. Chamberlain. Mr. R. Dickinson, architect, 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.:—
Beer & Gash ..... £497 0 | C. Dearing & Son £445 0
George Inwood ..... 455 0 | W. Hall 440 15

LONDON.—For cabinet-work at the "Daniel Lambert" Ludgate Hill, E.C., for Mr. R. H. Barnes. Mr. R. Dickinson, architect, 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.:—
Herbert & Edwin Lea £105 0

LONDON.—For the completion of four houses, Forest Hill, for Mr. A. Green, architect and surveyor, Tottenham:—
Taylor ..... £2,253 | Black £1,900
Simpson & Cove ..... 2,063 | Jones & Grove 1,510
Lorden 1,920

LONDON.—For the construction of sewer from Bell-green to Penge, for the Lewisham Board of Works:—
Wilkinson Bros. ..... £15,500 | J. Mowlem & Co. £11,601
W. Rigby ..... 14,700 | T. Adams 10,979
S. Matthews ..... 13,843 | W. Woodham 10,731
E. Iles ..... 13,500 | Fry Brothers 10,731
G. Osenton ..... 13,037 | G. Bell 10,657
J. Shunn ..... 12,697 | J. Neave 10,440
[Surveyor's estimate, £10,800.]

LONDON.—For the erection of a block of buildings to be known as the Water-lane Pupil Teachers' Centre, Stratford, E., including Examination Hall, for the West Ham School Board. Messrs. J. T. Newman & Jacques, architects, 2, Fen-court, E.C. Quantities by R. L. Curtis & Sons:—
Kerridge & Shaw ..... £11,855 | Kirk, Knight, & Co. £10,200
Battley, Sons, & Holness 11,797 | W. J. Maddison 10,175
James Catley ..... 10,569 | Girling & Coe 10,050
Reed & Son ..... 10,492 | Gregar & Son, Stratford* 9,830
Stimpson & Co. ..... 10,233 | * Accepted.

LONDON.—For the erection of a dwelling-house and shop, White Post-lane, East Ham, E. Mr. Fred A. Ashton, architect, 3, Crooked-lane, E.C.:—
Hearle & Farrow ..... £1,294 | W. Watson (accepted) £1,125

LONDON.—For workshops and extensions of Gordon-road Workhouse, for the Guardians of the Poor, St. Giles', Camberwell. Mr. R. P. Whellock, architect:—
Eams ..... £3,100 | Battley & Son £2,787
Aldregh ..... 3,050 | Goad 2,693
King ..... 3,000 | Balaam Bros. 2,690
MacDonald ..... 2,992 | Simpson & Cove 2,667
Frampton ..... 2,957 | Evans 2 639
Jones & Evans ..... 2,865 | J. O. Richardson 2,586

LOWESTOFT.—Accepted for the construction of sewer, &c., for the Town Council. Mr. Geo. H. Hamley, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Lowestoft:—
Geo. Double, Ipswich £5,978
[Engineer's estimate, £5,966.]

LYMINGTON.—Accepted for erecting two shops, &c., in Queen-street, Lymington, for Mr. S. Hayward. Mr. Oswald A. Bridges, architect:—
T. Rashley, Lymington £1,680

MELTON (Suffolk).—For sinking two wells and boring at bottom of each, for the new Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum water supply. Messrs. George & F. W. Hodson, engineers, Loughborough:—
Contract I.

Aqueous Works and Diamond Boring Co.	£2,965 17 0	Vivian Boring Co. ..	£1,607 0 0
Le Grand & Sutcliffe	1,717 14 0	Thomas Matthews ..	1,558 0 0
Chapman & Sons ..	1,706 0 0	Brown & Son	1,485 0 0
Baker & Sons	1,636 0 0	C. Isler & Co.	1,300 0 0
George Double	1,624 0 0	Duke & Ockenden ..	1,291 0 0
J. F. Price	1,616 14 0	R. D. Batchelar	1,241 13 2
		John Thom	1,086 10 0
		F. Bennett	917 3 6
		T. Tilley & Sons ..	873 10 0

Contract II.—Filtration Works.

Wilkinson Bros.	£1,860 6 0	J. F. Price	£1,565 0 6
Geo. Double	1,615 12 0		

MITCHAM.—For alteration, &c., the "Crown" public-house, Mitcham. Mr. James Warne, architect, Peckham:—
J. White ..... £197 | J. Tyreman (accepted) £170
Simpson & Cove 195

NARBERTH (Wales).—For the erection of school buildings (Intermediate). Mr. J. M. Thomas, architect, Water-street, Narberth:—
John Williams ..... £1,585 | John Rees & Sons, Narberth* £1,430
G. Cole & Sons ..... 1,485 | * Accepted.
Wm. Davies 1,447

NEATH (Glam.).—For the construction of waterworks, Resolven, for the Rural District Council. Mr. W. E. Clason Thomas, C.E., Neath:—
Barnes, Chaplin, & Co. .... £749 | Batchelor & Snowden, Cardiff* £671
William Jones ..... 715 | Dixon Bros. 643
Accepted.

NEATH.—For the execution of that part of the contract for the Skewen Waterworks which comprises the collection of water from various springs, and laying 6-in. and 8-in. cast-iron mains therefrom to the present reservoirs. Mr. W. E. Clason Thomas, C.E., Neath:—
Thomas Watkins & Co., Ltd. ..... £804 0 0 | D. Evans & Co. £774 0 0
Gardner & Happerfield ..... 796 10 0 | Batchelor & Snowden 571 3 2
| William Jones, Neath* 537 0 0
* Accepted.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—For electric light installation, cleaning, painting, and decorating the Presbyterian Church of England, Westmoreland-road. Messrs. Badenoch & Bruce, architects, 21, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—
Electric Lighting.
Bland Bros. ..... £168 10 0 | F. Reid, Ferrens, & Co. £95 0 0
Escott & Mountain .. 118 0 0 | Wynn & Barnard 82 10 0
Rowland, Barnett & Co. ..... 110 16 7 | R. J. Charleton & Co.* 80 0 0
| Stephen Bury 63 0 0
Painting and Decorating.
J. Richardson & Co. .. £265 8 0 | George Carr £150 10 6
Adam Robertson & Son 254 11 0 | Geo. G. Laidlu* 145 10 0
[All of Newcastle-on-Tyne.]
* Accepted.

NORWICH.—For the erection of two semi-detached residences, Brimdall. Messrs. Geo. Fitt & Co., architects, 1, Queen-street, Norwich. Quantities by architects:—
J. S. Smith ..... £1,433 | S. Chapman & Sons £1,239
Scarles Bros. 1,294
[All of Norwich.]

OLD BROMPTON (Kent).—For rebuilding Nos. 13 and 15, High-steeet, Old Brompton, for Mr. Chas. Scoles. Messrs. Edward Saunders & Sons, architects and surveyors, 6, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C. Quantities by Mr. Walter C. Phillips:—
J. G. Naylar & Son ..... £1,483 | C. E. Skinner £1,434
Thos. Cornelius ..... 1,469 | John L. Trueman 1,395
Geo. Gates ..... 1,460 | R. G. Sampson 1,378
A. F. Smith ..... 1,457 | W. C. Snow (accepted) .. 1,325
West Bros. 1,419

OSWESTRY.—Accepted for the erection of six houses and stables, Chapel-street. Mr. F. H. Shayler, architect, 39, Willow-street, Oswestry. Quantities by the architect:—
W. H. Thomas, Oswestry £2,034 10

OTLEY (Yorks.).—For the erection of ten houses, &c., for Mr. W. Caygill. Messrs. Fairbank & Wall, architects, 3, Manor-square, Otley:—
Masonry.—J. Renwick & Sons .....
Joinery.—J. H. Denison .....
Plumbing.—J. Suttle & Son £2,641 10
Plastering.—C. J. & W. Chaffer .....
Slating.—W. Walker .....
Painting.—G. Kendall .....
[All of Otley.]

PENNINGTON (Hants.).—For alterations and additions to the "Sportsman's Arms," Pennington, near Lymington, Hants., for Messrs. Styring & Co. Mr. Oswald A. Bridges, C.E., architect:—
J. Coombes ..... £289 10 | R. Elcock, Wimborne (accepted) £264 10
H. Preston 288 10

PENRHIWFER (Wales).—For the erection of twenty houses for the "Pride of Glamorgan" Building Club. Messrs. Griffiths & Jones, architects, Tonypandy and Pontypridd:—
Enock Bros. ..... £3,110 | D. Evans & Sons £3,028
Jno. James ..... 3,055 | T. Morgan, Pen-y-Graig* 2,975.
* Accepted.

PONTYPRIDD.—For the execution of sewerage works, Cilfynydd, for the Urban District Council. Mr. Edward Rees, Surveyor, Pontypridd. Quantities by Surveyor:—
H. C. Parfitt ..... £4,358 0 0 | E. Powell £4,025 15 6
D. Evans & Son .... 4,136 9 0 | Barnes & Chaplin .. 3,871 3 1
D. Jenkins ..... 4,068 1 7 | J. Linton & Co. 3,741 7 7
C. Ash ..... 4,066 0 9 | Wm. Jenkins, Cilfynydd, Pontypridd* 3,563 14 2
A. Seaton ..... 4,046 13 5 |
[Engineer's estimate, £4,136 6s. 1d.]
* Accepted.

PORTAN (Co. Meath). — For the erection of a new residence at Portan (near Batterstown Railway Station), Co. Meath for Mr. Nicholas Delaney. Messrs. A. Scott & Son, architects, Drogheda and Navan:—
J. Pigott ..... £1,950 | P. Hanway, George's-street, Dublin* £1,665
F. O'Brien ..... 1,085 | N. Delaney 1,000
* Accepted.

PORTSMOUTH.—For the erection of laundry buildings at the union house, for the Guardians of Portsea Island Union, Portsmouth. Mr. G. C. Vernon-Inkpen, architect, 6, King's-road, Southsea:—
Building work.
Cockerell ..... £4,683 | Evans £3,600
J. H. Corke ..... 3,943 | Jones, Broad-street, Southsea* 3,570
T. P. Hall 3,700
Engineering work.
Summerscales ..... £3,345 0 | Tullis £2,496 0
Thomas & Taylor ..... 2,988 0 | May 2,430 0
Benham ..... 2,727 0 | McKinlay, Mile End, Portsmouth* 2,397 0
Grant ..... 2,599 7 |
Bradford ..... 2,510 0 |
* Accepted.

ROWLEY REGIS (Staffs.).—For the construction of sewers, &c., Tividale (two contracts), for the Urban District Council. Mr. E. B. Marten, C.E., Church-street Chambers, Stourbridge:—
Contract No. 1.
Currall & Lewis .... £3,940 16 10 | Thos. Vale £3,261 2 9
J. Mackay ..... 3,624 3 5 | Jacob Biggs 3,233 16 5
R. C. Brebner ..... 3,444 8 8 | Herbert Hughes & Son, Cornall, Dudley (accepted) 3,026 15 2
G. Bell ..... 3,371 0 6 |
Jones & Fitzmaurice 3,351 18 11 |
[Engineer's estimate, £3,300.]

SCARBOROUGH.—Accepted for building Central Hall Sunday Schools, Westborough, Scarborough. Mr. William Watson, architect, Wakefield:—

	£ s. d.
Excavating, Brickwork, Stonework, and Plastering.—James Bastiman & Sons	995 0
Slating.—Joseph Hardgrave	90 0
Carpentry and Joinery.—George Scales	732 10
Plumbing and Glazing.—Thos. Craven & Son	123 8
Ironfounding.—Appleby & Bragden	100 0
Painting and Staining.—H. Jackson	43 2
Total	£2,084 0

SHIREBROOK (Derbyshire).—For the erection of school buildings, &c., for the Pleasley School Board. Mr. Fredk. Ball, architect, 5, Hound's Gate, Nottingham:—
J. Shaw ..... £3,550 | A. G. Bell £3,416
A. Eastwood ..... 3,500 | J. H. Vickers 3,363
Fisher Bros. ..... 3,500 | John Oscroft, Nottingham* 3,357
J. Collingham ..... 3,500 | J. Greenwood 3,333
W. Maule ..... 3,495 | W. E. Shaw 3,199
* Accepted.

SKIPTON (Yorks.).—For providing and laying 600 yards c. i. water-mains, Hebden, for the Rural District Council. Mr. A. Rodwell, Surveyor, Council Offices, Gargrave-road, Skipton:—
J. Firth, Blakey & Co. £179 4 4 | Wicks & Koss £115 19 8
A. J. Rose ..... 134 4 0 | J. & W. C. Gill 109 11 0
J. Whittaker ..... 129 5 0 | C. Walker, West Wilton* (accepted) 106 4 10
A. Williams & Co. .. 122 7 6 |

SOUTHEND.—For laying sewers, &c., Clifton-mews, Western Esplanade, &c., for the Corporation. Mr. H. Harlock, Borough Surveyor, Clarence-road, Southend:—
E. Iles ..... £313 1 0 | T. Adams £270 17 3
D. W. Brewer & Co. 298 17 6 | J. Jackson, Plaistow* 259 0 0
* Accepted.

SPENNYMOOR.—Accepted for new business premises at 44, High-street, Spennymoor, for Mr. Joseph Dodshun. Mr. Harry Henry, architect, Durham:—
Robert Telfer, 69, Craddock-street, Spennymoor .. £739 15

SUNDERLAND.—Accepted at schedule prices for boring at Messrs. E. & F. Richardson's Steam Mills, Bishopswearmouth, Sunderland:—
Duke & Ockenden, Littlehampton.

SURBITON.—Accepted for sundry decorations, for Messrs. Spiers & Pond. Mr. F. G. Legg, architect:—
Jarvis, Surbiton £265

TADCASTER.—For laying water-mains and other works at Cross Gates, for the Rural District Council. Mr. Hodgson Denham, Surveyor, Mill Cottage, Aberford, Tadcaster. Quantities by Surveyor:—
Edward Bedford .... £167 8 6 | Wm. Wilson & Son, Eastfield Works, Castleford* £143 10 9
Henry Wilson ..... 152 19 3 |
* Accepted.
[Surveyor's estimate, £151 11s. 3d.]

TENDRING (Essex).—Accepted for the supply of flint and granite road-metal, &c., for the Rural District Council of Tendring. Mr. T. S. Sanderson, District Surveyor, Thorpe-le-Soken, Colchester:—

	s. d.
Smeed, Dean, & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne*	4 11 per cube yard net.
W. Griffiths, Stone Wharf, Kingsland-road, London †	14 0 " " "

* For flints 2s per advertisement.
† For 50 yards best blue 2½-in. broken Guernsey granite.

TOLLESBURY (Essex).—For the erection of school buildings, for the School Board. Mr. P. M. Beaumont, A.M.I.C.E., Maldon :—

G. Dobson	£3,364	Girling & Coe, Ipswich *	£2,786
T. Wilding	3,250	Saunders & Son †	2,760
C. E. Orlew	2,948		

* Accepted. † Withdrawn.

TONYPANDY (Wales).—For making additions, &c., to the Royal Hotel, Tonypandy. Messrs. Griffiths & Jones, architects and surveyors, Pontypridd and Tonypandy :—

Charles Bros.	£574	0	0
Thos. Old, Tonypandy (accepted)	565	5	6

TREORKY (Wales).—Accepted for the erection of fifteen houses, Llewellyn-street, Cwmparc, for Messrs. Davies, Thomas, & Morgan. Mr. W. D. Morgan, architect, 36, Queen-street, Ton Pentre, R.S.O. :—

David Thomas, 3, Aston-terrace, Coedpenmaen, Pontypridd £2,289

WALSALL.—Accepted for the erection of public baths, Lichfield-street, for the Corporation. Messrs. Bailey & M'Connal, architects, Imperial-buildings, Bridge-street, Walsall :—

R. M. Hughes, Birmingham (including supplementary estimate) £6,971

WALSALL.—Accepted for additions to the district hospital. Messrs. Bailey & M'Connal, architects, Bridge-street, Walsall :—

W. Wistance, Walsall £2,700

WALTON-ON-THAMES. — For the erection of house and stables, for Mr. F. Machin. Mr. P. Wilkinson, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. F. G. W. Buss :—

Smith	£6,629	Whitehead & Co.	£5,990
Marten	6,589	J. H. Jarvis, Surbiton *	5,967
B. Ingram & Co.	6,236		

* Accepted.

WATFORD.—For building six houses, Clifton-road, Watford, for Mr. Geo. Longley. Mr. W. H. Izme, architect, Watford :—

Dupont	£1,773	Neal	£1,740
Eames	1,765	Wiggs	1,570

[All of Watford.]

WELLINGBOROUGH.—For the execution of sewerage works, Earls Barton, for the Rural District Council. Messrs. Sharman & Archer, architects, Market-square, Wellingborough :—

R. Marriott	£1,695	0	0	Johnson & Son	£1,523	0	0
S. Hipwell	1,690	0	0	G. Henson	1,468	0	0
G. Young	1,644	15	2	W. T. Hall	1,427	0	0
W. Smart	1,569	17	6	Brown & Son	1,404	0	0
J. Wilmott	1,526	10	0	W. Goodman	1,300	0	0

WHITBY.—Accepted for villa residence, Whitby, Yorkshire. Mr. E. Smales, architect :—

R. Harland £930

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Advertisements for the current week's issue are received up to THREE o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, but "Classification" is impossible in the case of any which may reach the Office after HALF-PAST ONE p.m. on that day. Those intended for the front Page should be in by TWELVE noon on WEDNESDAY.

SPECIAL.—ALTERATIONS IN STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS or ORDERS TO DISCONTINUE same must reach the Office before 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Publisher cannot be responsible for DRAWINGS, TESTIMONIALS, &c., left at the Office in reply to advertisements, and strongly recommends that of the latter COPIES ONLY should be sent.

PERSONS Advertising in "The Builder," may have *Replies addressed to the Office,* 46, Catherine-street, Covent Garden, W.C., *free of charge.* Letters will be forwarded if addressed envelopes are sent, together with sufficient stamps to cover the postage.

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*4. Peterboro	*12. Gloucester	20. Worcester	*27. Ripon
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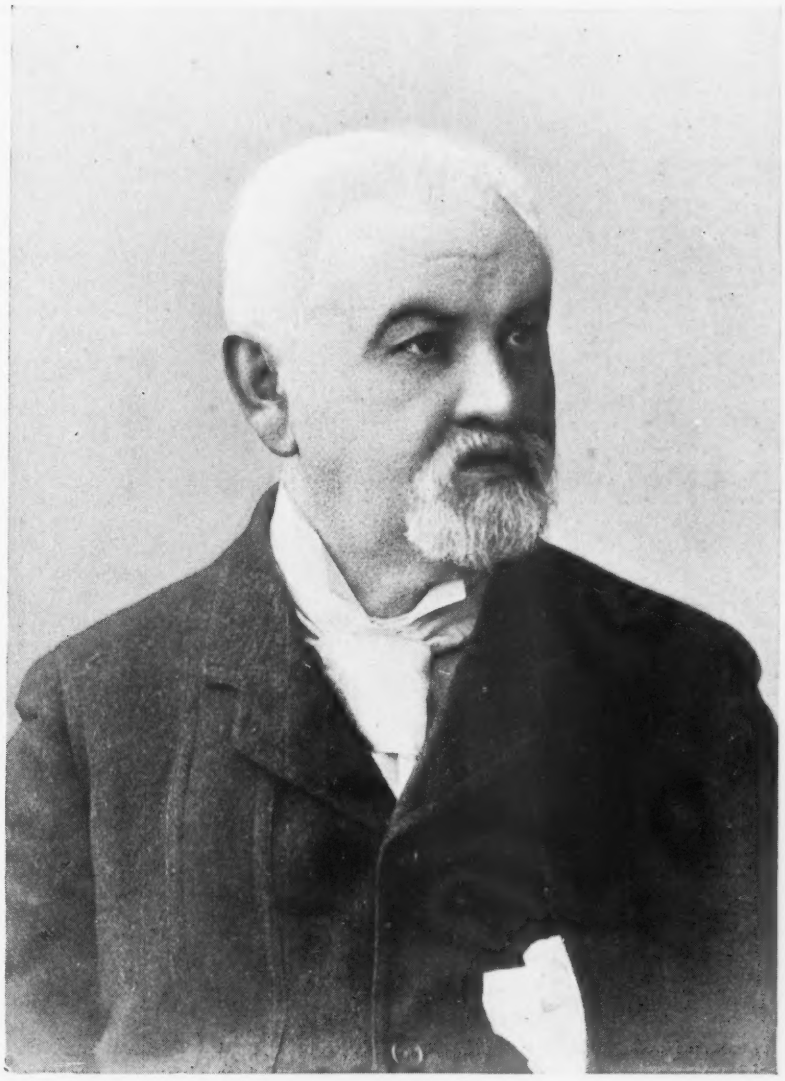

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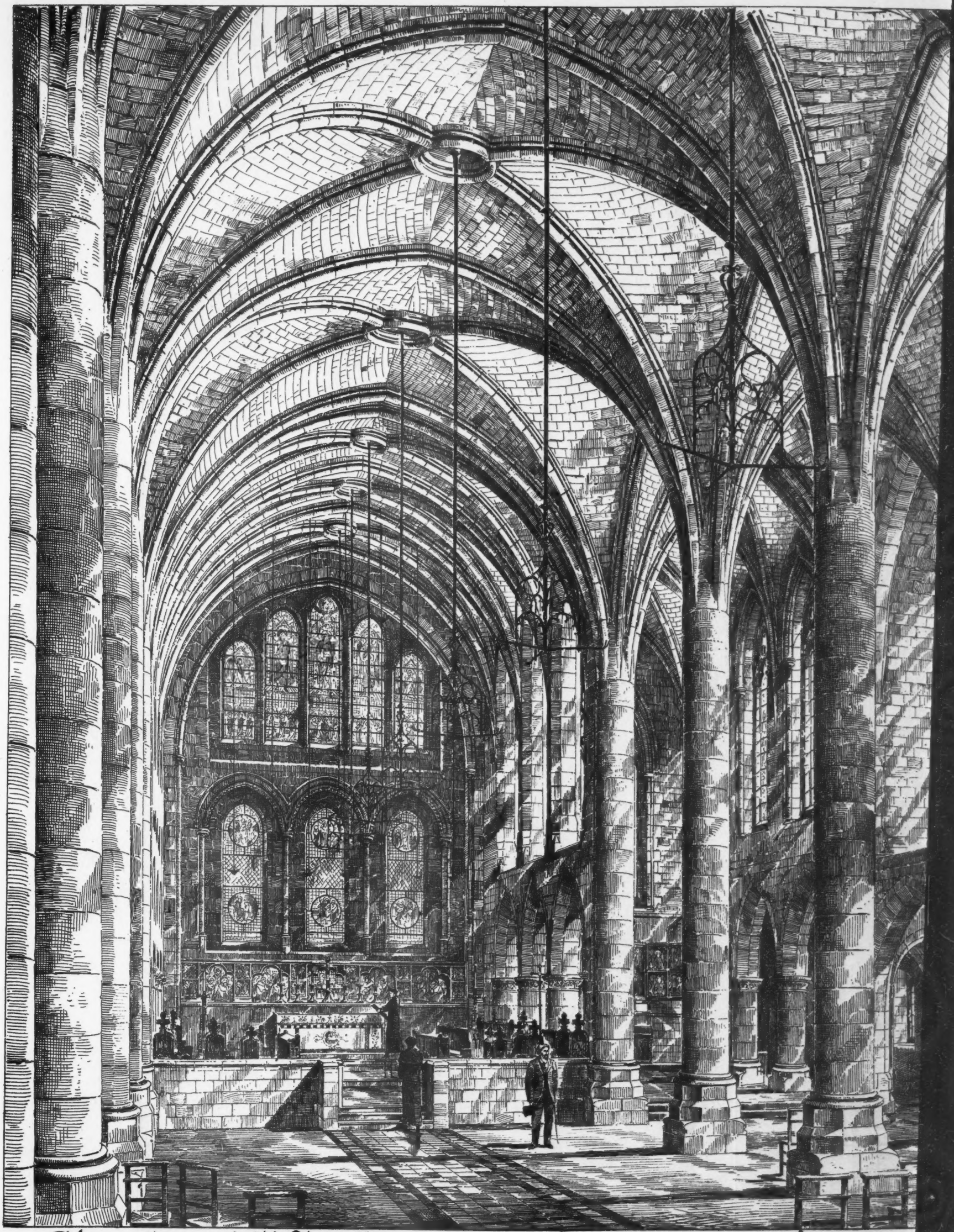

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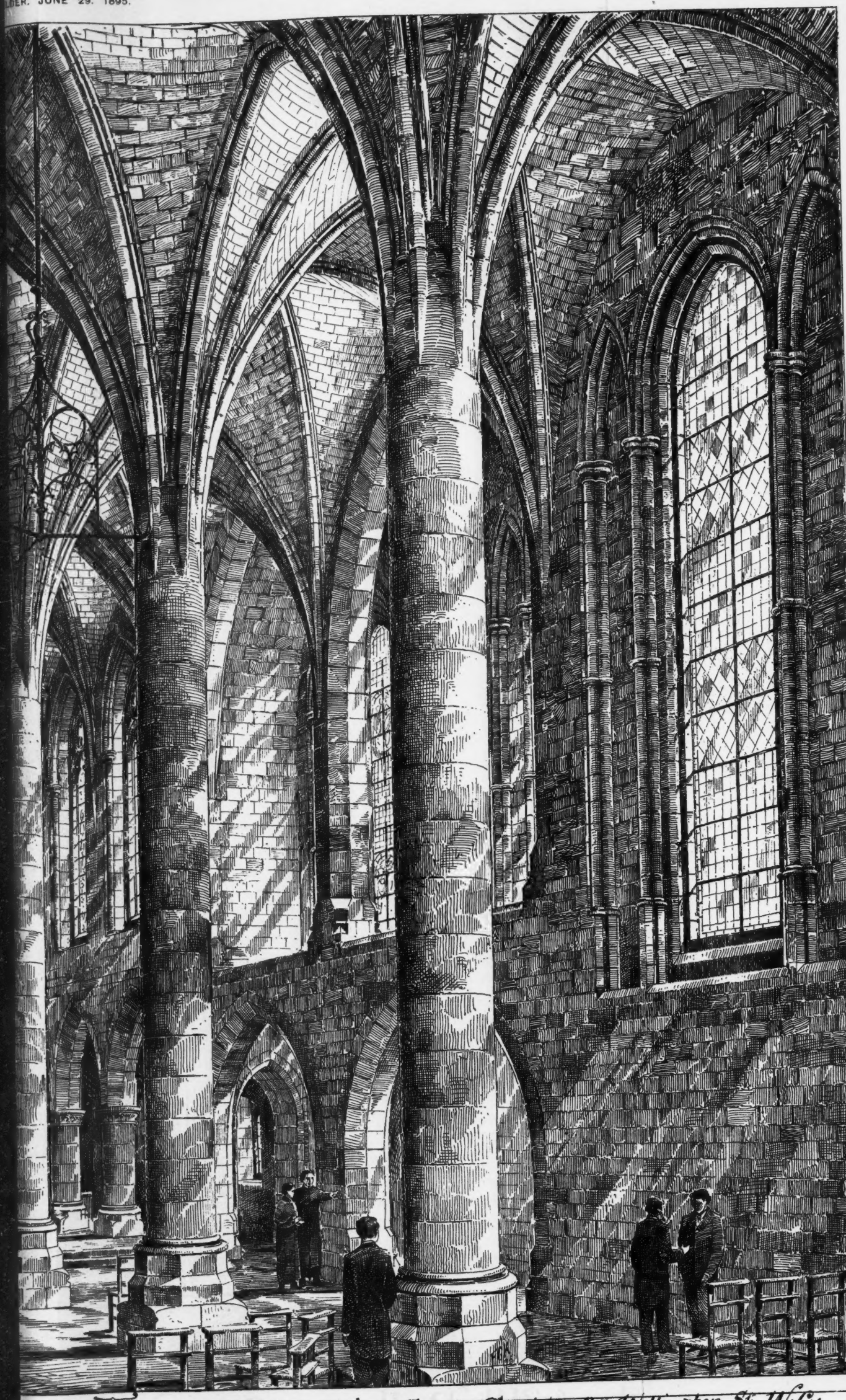

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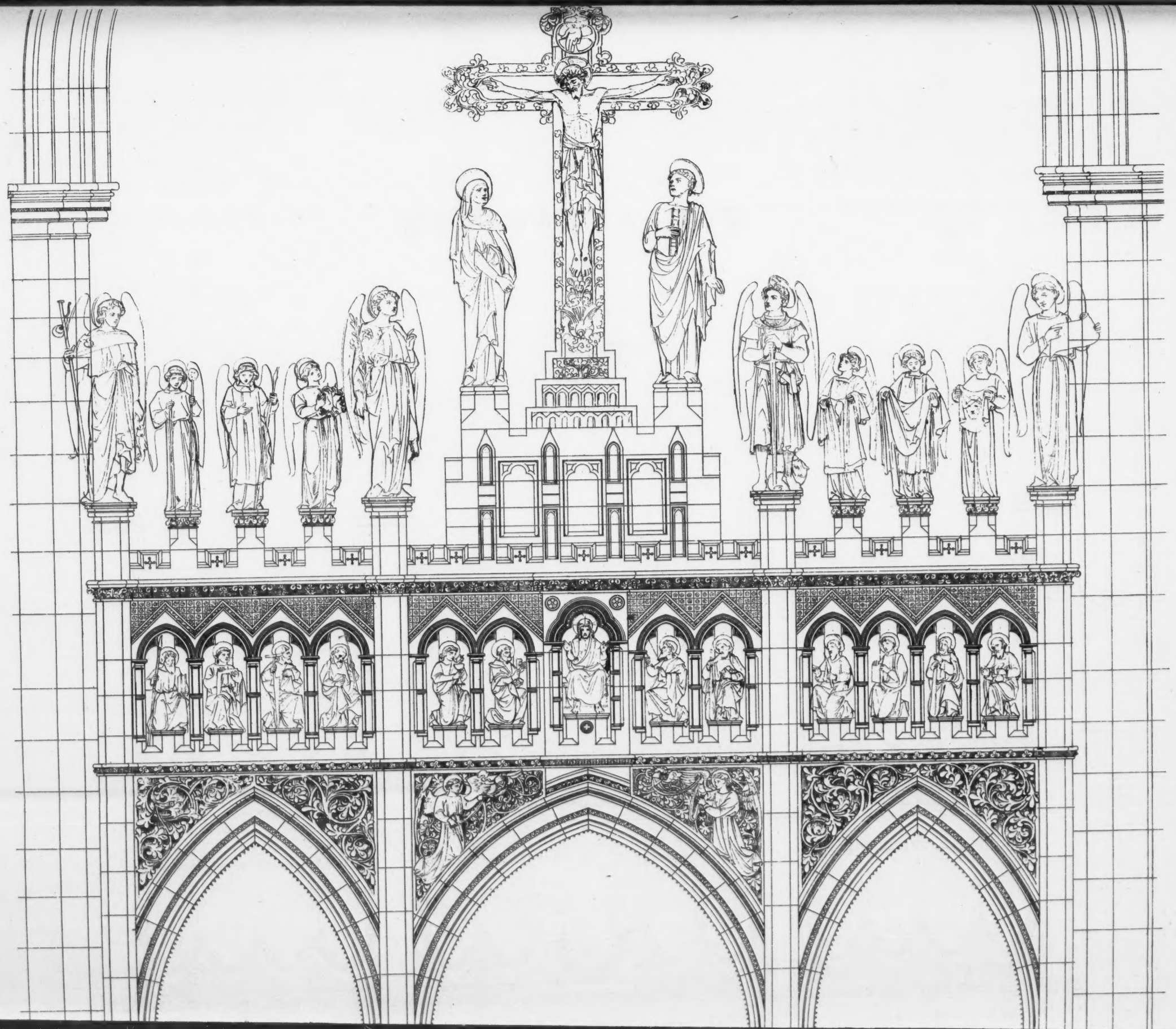

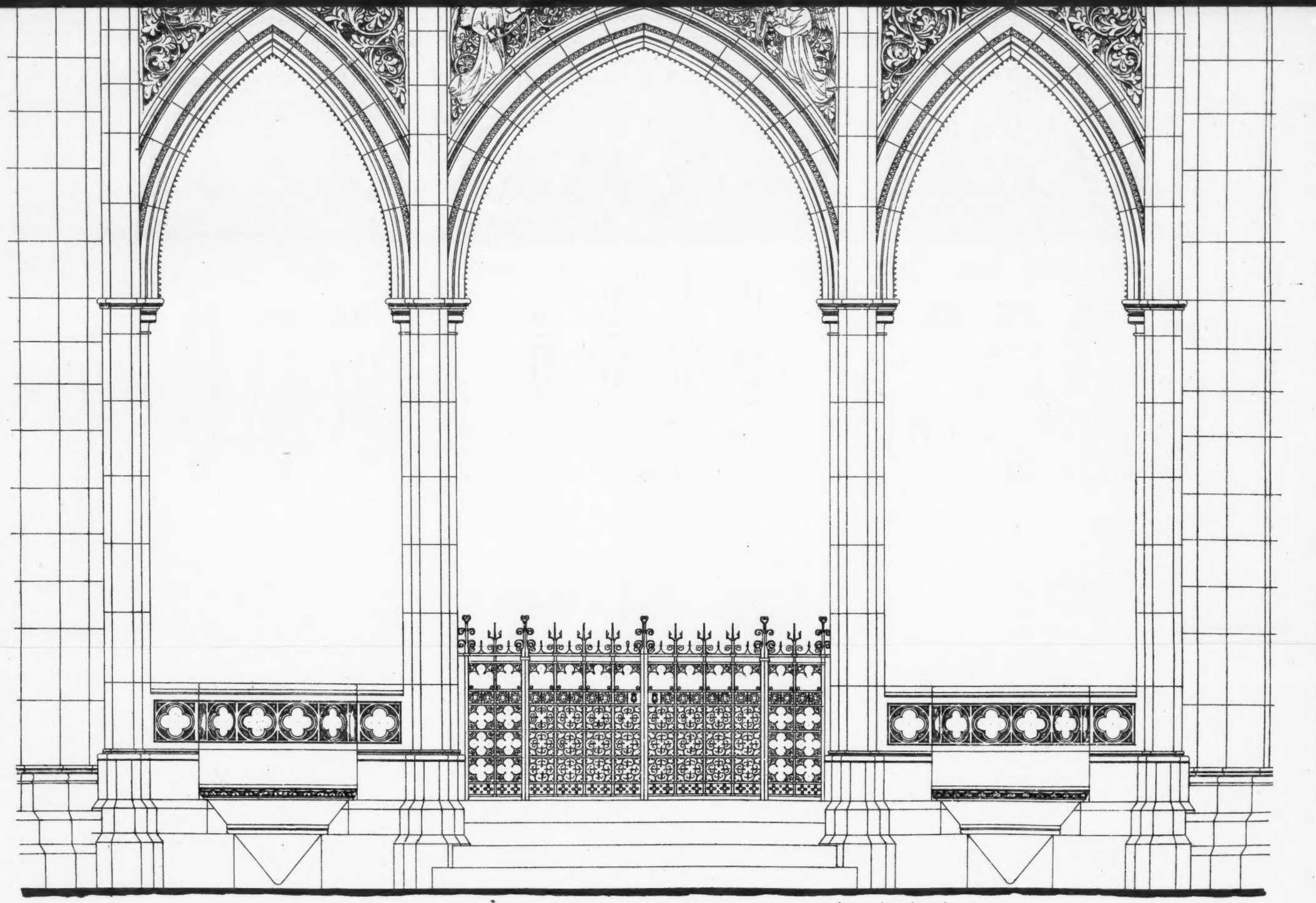

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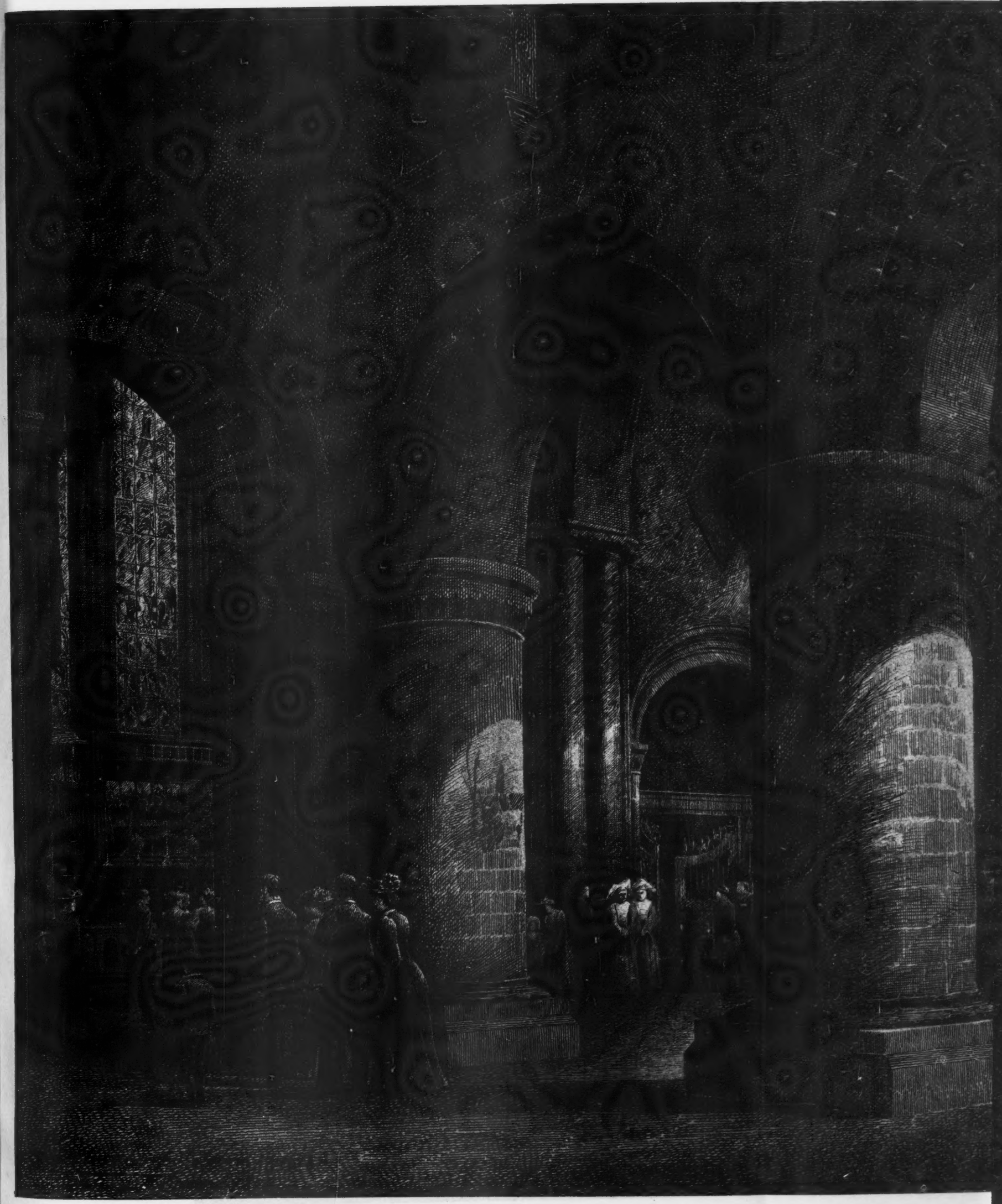

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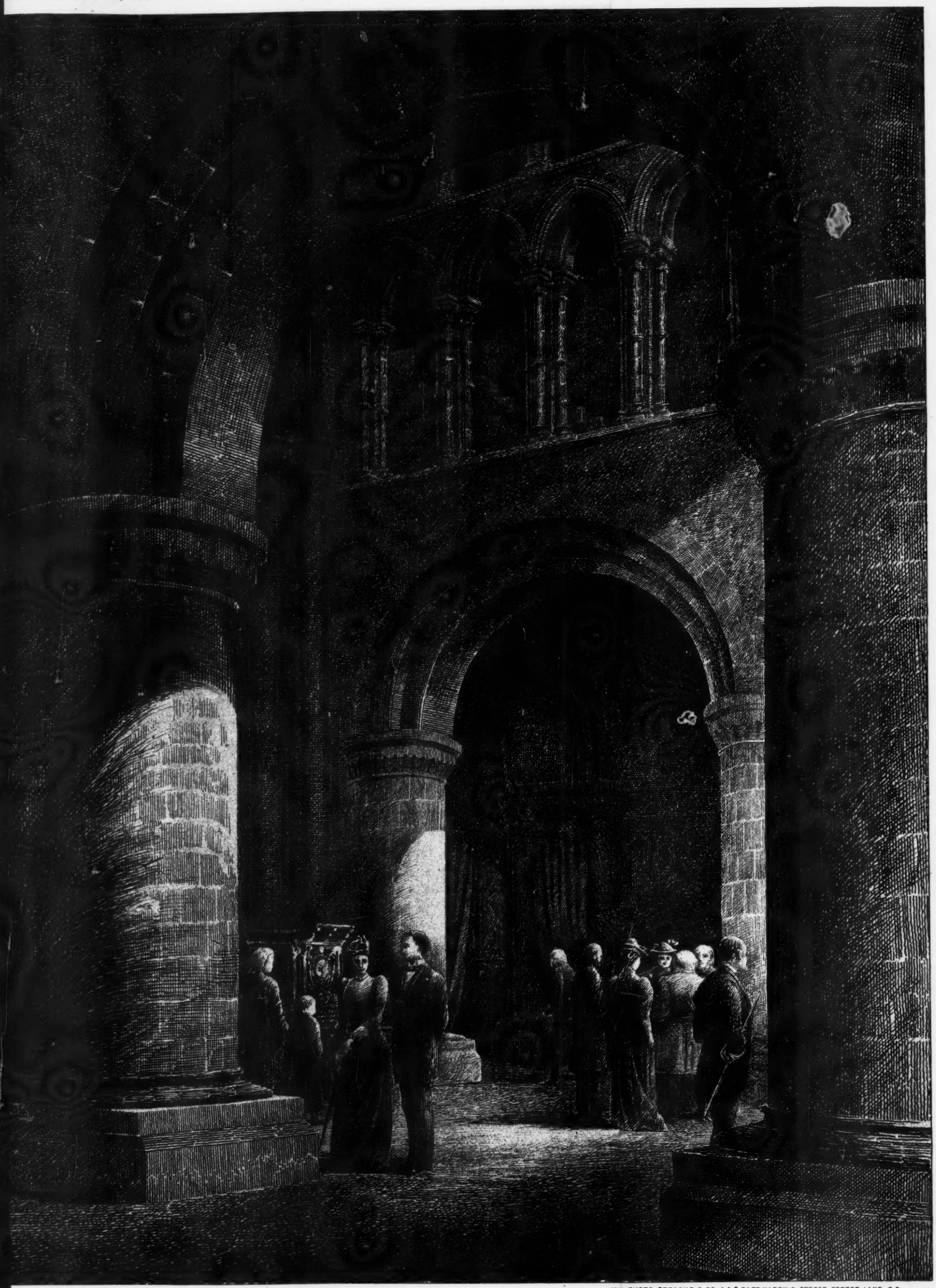

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